

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

New Series—No. 44. Vol. V.]

LEXINGTON, K. MONDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1814.

[Vol. 28.]

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY EVENING, BY
F. BRADFORD JR.
Grand Lodge of Kentucky.
A Grand Communication of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky will be held at Mason's Hall in the town of Lexington, on the third Monday in November next, at 10 o'clock.—The representatives of the subordinate lodges are required to be punctual in their attendance.
JAMES G. TROTTER, G. Sec.

THE Companions of the H. Royal Chapter within the state of Kentucky are invited to attend at the Masonic Hall in the town of Lexington, on the last Monday in November next, at ten o'clock, A. M.
By order of the H. C.
D. BRADFORD, Scribe.
Lexington, Oct. 17.

FOR SALE.
THE Three Story BRICK HOUSE and LOT near the state house in the town of Frankfort, now occupied by Mrs. Rush as a tavern.
TH. T. BARR,
Agent for the owner.
Lexington, Oct. 3, 1814. 40-11

Doctor Walter Brashear
HAS just taken up his residence in Lexington, and will practice Medicine & Surgery in conjunction with Doctor E. Warfield.
Calls on them at their shop, will be particularly attended to by one or the other of them.
19-11 May 10, 1813.

THE SUBSCRIBERS wish to purchase three or four hundred Cords of WOOD, to be delivered at their Steam Mill in course of the ensuing summer and fall. They also wish to purchase a few thousand bushels of Stone Coal, to be either delivered at the Mill or some convenient landing on the Kentucky river.
JOHN H. MORTON & Co.
Lexington Steam Mill, April 15.

CASH WILL BE GIVEN
For Six or Eight
LIKELY NEGRO BOYS.
From 14 to 18 years of age.—None will be purchased unless first rate.
Enquire of the Printer.
August 22. 34-11

LEFT L. TODD.
WILL PRACTISE LAW in the Fayette, Bourbon and Scott circuit courts—his place of residence is Lexington.
Sept. 6, 1813. 36-11

"Money makes the Mare go."
The subscribers are very much in want of 3 or 4 Windsor Chair-makers—Journey-men of the first kind will meet with much better encouragement than ever has been given in the western country; at least 25 per cent more than is common will be given at their shop in Lebanon, Ohio.
WILES & Co.
October 10. 41-11

WHEAT.
The subscribers are buying Wheat at their Steam-Mill, in Lexington.
JOHN H. MORTON & Co.
September 29. 39-11

Dissolution of Partnership.
The partnership of Ellis, Trotter, & Morrow, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All those indebted to the above firm are requested to call and settle off their respective accounts by the 10th Nov. to Ellis & Morrow, under which firm the business in future will be conducted.
41-6 Oct. 7.

The Partnership
Of Lowry & Shaw having been recently dissolved, the subscriber, one of that firm, takes the liberty of informing his friends that he has commenced a separate establishment next door to the old stand, on Main Cross street, Lexington, Ky. Every exertion as heretofore, will be used to accommodate those who may favor him with their orders—and the usual attention to customers. Hats of the first quality only, always on hand, for those who may please to call.
41-11

COLEMAN & MEGOWAN,
HAVING disposed of their stock of Goods, request all those indebted to them to call at their Warehouse on Water street, next door above S. & G. Trotter, and settle their accounts.
41-11 Lexington, October 10, 1814.

NOBLE & BYWATERS
Have opened an elegant assortment of **MARSHANDISE,**
Perhaps the best in the western country which will be sold either wholesale or retail for cash or approved negotiable indorsed paper. Their store will be found in the brick house formerly occupied by John Keiser as a tavern, and lately by E. Noble as a store. 20,000 lbs. best cotton in half bales sale.
Those indebted to E. Noble on note or book account, are requested to make immediate payment—no indulgence will be given.
Those having claims against E. Noble, will please bring them for settlement.
4-11

SOAP & CANDLE FACTORY.
THE Subscriber has lately enlarged his establishment by additional buildings, and will now be enabled to supply the public by wholesale and retail, with prime SOAP of every kind, equal in quality to any manufactured in the United States—and with the best **DIPPED & MOULD CANDLES.** Commissioners, Contractors, and Merchants who may purchase those articles either for the foreign or home markets, or those who want them for domestic use, will find it to their interest to call on him, or to give him their orders, which will be promptly attended to, and faithfully executed.
JOHN BRIDGES,
Corner of Water and Main Cross Streets, next door to Mr. Bradford's Steam Mill and Cotton Factory, Lexington.
The highest cash prices given for **TALLOW, HOGS LARD, KITCHEN GREASE,** &c. &c. at the above factory.
41-11 October 10, 1814

Sales at Auction.

MERINO SHEEP.

TWENTY CHOICE MERINO EWES
For sale on Monday, 15th Nov. being Fayette court day, at four months credit for approved negotiable paper. These sheep are genuine merinos—young and healthy—have been tup'd by a superior buck. Farmers and others have now an opportunity of procuring this valuable breed of sheep. Sale to take place at 12 o'clock on Short street, opposite Oliver Keen's stable.
D. BRADFORD, Auc.

ON WEDNESDAY,
Nov. 2d, 1814, will be sold at auction,
Four Building Lots.
Lying on Upper street, opposite the ground of the Rev. James Hlythe. They have a front each of about 40 feet, and extend back about 165 feet to an alley of 20 feet in width. The sale will take place at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Terms—one-third payable the first day of April next; one third the first day of January, 1815, and the remainder the first day of January, 1817. An endorsed note will be required for the first payment, and a lien will be taken to secure the remainder.
D. BRADFORD, Auc.

ON WEDNESDAY,
Nov. 2, will be sold at auction on the premises,
A LOT OF GROUND.
Lying on Short street continued, and nearly opposite the lot of Patterson Haine and the Lodge lot, and being part of the lot on which stands Mr. Rankin's meeting house. It contains sixty three feet fronting on Short street and running back 93 feet to a 15 feet alley.
Terms of the sale—6, 12, and 18 months credit; negotiable notes satisfactorily endorsed.—Sale to commence 2 o'clock, p. m. precisely.
D. BRADFORD, Auc.
Lexington, Oct. 17, 1814.

SLAVES AT AUCTION.
GEORGE NORTON,
Proposes selling on Saturday the 12th day of November next, at auction, about
26 or 30 likely Negroes.
Principally Men and Boys, and mostly Tradesmen; such as *Nailors, Blacksmiths and Shoemakers*, and some *Farmers*. Those Negroes having been many of them employed in his factory, would be a valuable acquisition to any person engaged in the Nailory. There will be sold at the same time all the Nailor's tools, with four complete sets of Blacksmith's tools. The above will be sold on a credit of six and twelve months, for approved negotiable endorsed notes, with a discount of 10 per cent. per annum for prompt payment.
At the same time will be sold, the
HOUSE & LOT.

Now occupied by said Norton, on Cheapside. This is as good as any stand in Lexington for a store, and will be sold on a credit of 6, 12, 18 and 24 months, secured as above.
The sale will commence at 10 o'clock in the morning, at the above house, on Cheapside.
Daniel Bradford, Auc.

Sale at Auction

In pursuance of a deed of trust executed by Henry Banks of Virginia to the subscribers, there will be exposed to sale at auction in the town of Frankfort,

ON SATURDAY,
The 5th day of November next,
A Tract of Land.

Containing "about 50 acres, be the same more or less, lying on the Kentucky river, adjoining said town and bounded by the tract lately owned by Hancock Lee.—By said river and by the town of Frankfort and the lots sold by Humphrey Marshall to Mark Hardin" which land was conveyed by said Marshall and wife to said Banks and by Banks mortgaged to said Marshall to secure one thousand five hundred dollars. This land will be sold subject to this mortgage.

Also, one half acre in the town of Frankfort, designated in the plan of said town by its No. 119. This lot is enclosed by the present possessor has the privilege of removing the fence whenever possession is required.
Five hundred dollars of the purchase money will be required to be paid at the time of the sale—for the residue twelve months credit will be allowed to be secured by a deed of trust.

The sale will commence about 3 o'clock, P. M. on the public square.
J. M. D. HARDIN,
WILLIAM TRIGG.

October 15th, 1814.
It is probable that at the time of sale all the persons concerned in the object of the trust may agree to an alteration of the time of payment or mode of securing the amount of the sale above the sum of \$500 required to be paid in hand.
M. D. H.
W. T.

JUST RECEIVED
IN addition to our former stock of goods a large and general assortment of
MERCHANDISE—consisting of
DRY GOODS, QUEENS WARE, GROCERIES, &c.

Which were all laid in at least 15 months ago for cash, which will enable us to sell on as good terms as any person in our line. The store is kept in the Corner opposite R. G. Dudley and Co.

WILLIAMSON & MCKINNEY.
N. B. We also have on hand a quantity of JONES, best spun COTTON, which is equal to any in the state, and will be sold at the factory prices.
W. & Mc.
Lexington, Sept. 19, 1814.

ALL persons are forewarned from taking an assignment on a note, given by me to Joshua Bowdry, for \$300, endorsed by John Fowler and Frederick Ridgely, payable at the Lexington Branch Bank, 60 days after date, dated 10th of October 1814. The above note was given for a Negro Girl that has proved unsound, and I am determined not to pay the same unless compelled.
BENJ. BRUCE.
October 19, 1814. 42-31

FULLING ESTABLISHMENT.

The Subscribers wish to inform their friends and the public in general, that they intend carrying on the

FULLING BUSINESS
in all its various branches, on the Town Fork, one mile from Lexington, at Royle's carding factory. They will attend at the following places on the 1st day of every court, for the reception of cloth, which shall be returned on the succeeding court days completely finished, viz: at the Columbian Inn, in Lexington, at Watkins' tavern in Versailles, and at Benj. Milner's tavern in Richmond.
Cloth deposited at Larkin Ballard's in Madison county, and at Taul's place on the Tates' Creek road, three miles from the river, shall be attended to with due respect and promptness when passing to and from Richmond. The subscribers flatter themselves, from the superiority of their establishment, to be able to finish cloth inferior to none in Kentucky, and hope to merit a reasonable share of public patronage.
HENRY BALLARD,
THOMAS ROYLE.
October 17. 42

CORMISH & MONTGOMERY,
RESPECTFULLY inform the public that they intend establishing a **FULLING MILL** in Woodford county, on Clear creek, near Castleman's tavern, which will be in operation by the 1st of November next, where those who may please to favor them with their custom, may rely on having their work done in the nearest manner. They will attend on every court day, in Lexington, at the house of Stephen Young—in Versailles at the house of Mr. Laughray, and in Nicholasville at the house of to take in cloth which shall be returned dressed at the following court.
41-31 October 10, 1814.

THIS is to inform the public, that I have rented the **FULLING MILL** on Town Fork, where John Kennedy now tends, and have agreed with a good workman to work in partnership with me. Those who will deposit their Cloth in my care, may depend on my exertions to finish it in the best manner that we are capable of. I shall attend at Mahony's in Georgetown, John Dishman's in Lexington, and at Laughery's in Versailles, to take in Cloth, and will return them the next court if possible to get them finished—the mill shall be put in a state not to damage cloth before she falls any for me.
JOHN MORRIS.
42-31 October 10.

Lexington Porter & Ale BREWERY.

JOHN COLEMAN intends to commence Brewing in a few days—Those desirous of obtaining a regular supply of Grains during the season, are requested to make an early application at the Brewery, otherwise they will be liable to disappointment. Wanted a good Journeyman **COOPER**, to whom liberal wages will be given.

HOPS bought in large or small quantities. Those having Barley for sale are requested to send a sample of it to the Brewery previous to bringing it to town. A steady good Draught Horse for sale.
42-6 Lex. Oct. 17.

FOR SALE

A pair of low priced healthy **HORSES**, very suitable for a hackney coach.
Also, a strong two-horse **WAGON**, English body, side boards, cover, feed trough and harness.

Also, **TWO BOULTING CLOTHS**, suitable for a small merchant mill. They were chosen by perhaps the most skillful miller in the state; and were not used, in all, more than six or eight days.

The subscriber continues to keep Grain, Meal, &c. and a general assortment of Groceries and Dry Goods, among which are, Kersimeres, Woolen and Cotton Cords, Calicoes, Gingham, Black and White Cambricks, an elegant assortment of Ribbons, Laces, &c.—Spun and raw Cotton, Ladies' Shoes, Men's coarse and fine do. &c. &c.

N. BURROWES,
Corner of First & Mulberry sts. near the Jail.
The subscriber has also **WHISKEY**, by the barrel or small—**TAR**, by the barrel or small; a quantity of **LAMP-BLACK**, in lb. papers.
Sept. 12. 37-11 N. B.

THE Subscriber has on hand at his Smith Shop, formerly occupied by Wm. Hart, an assortment of the following articles of a superior quality, all of which will be sold on reasonable terms for cash or the usual credits, viz:

| | |
|----------------------------|---------------------|
| Warranted Axes | Hammers |
| Stepped Hoes | Drawing Knives |
| Curry Ploughs | Chains of all kinds |
| Common ditto, | Shovels and Tongs |
| Grubbing Hoes | Crucibles |
| Mattocks | Pothooks |
| Hinges of all descriptions | Skimmers |
| Carpenters' Hatchets | Ludles |
| Hand Axes | |
| Fishforks | |

The subscriber having five Forges, will be able to execute large jobs on the shortest notice—Horse shoeing will be particularly and carefully attended to.
R. DOWNING.
Lexington, Feb. 26, 1814. 9-11

20 Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the house of the subscriber the night of the 15th inst. a **SILVER WATCH**, with an elegant gold chain, round hollow links, about a half inch long. She is a stop watch and has had a second hand but lost off—the hands are gold—there is nicely engraved on the back, J. O. the owners name—the number not recollected. She is a London watch—I wish the silver smiths to take notice of all watches coming under their view, as I wish the villain detected if possible.
JAMES OWENS.
Nicholasville, Jessamine county, Ky.
October 15, 1814.

CAUTION.
I warn the public against trading for a note given by me to John Cleaveland of Shelby county, for a horse which said Cleaveland had no right to sell—The note calls for one hundred gallons of whisky on the first day of March 1815.
WILLIAM BARTLETT.
Fayette County, Oct. 18, 1814.

POLITICAL.

To the Editor of the Kentucky Gazette.

MR. MADISON.

I think it would be an act of justice to the persons concerned, and the public, to give a place in your paper, to the following interesting article, on a highly important subject, from that independent republican print, the "National Advocate."
The many misrepresentations that have been put afloat on this subject and the pernicious consequences they were likely to produce, are, here, it is believed, confuted and made harmless. The would-be exclusive friends of the President, in pretending to defend him, are, in reality, been assailing him with more effect than his bitterest enemies. This calls to my mind the proverb that "officious friends are more to be dreaded, than avowed enemies."

FROM THE NATIONAL ADVOCATE.

We have seldom noticed the attempts of the *Albany Register* to annoy the administration, because it appeared to us to be the peculiar province of the republican papers published in that city to administer the correction which these attempts so frequently merit. But we find in the *Register* of the 27th ult. (which has just been put into our hands) an article which we cannot pass over in silence. The letter first published in the *Boston Patriot*, and said to have been written by a gentleman in Washington to his friend in Boston, relative to the late visit of the enemy to the former of these places, is republished in this paper in the following manner and with the following remarks by the editor:

"MADISON versus ARMSTRONG.

When we published the letter of the dismissed Secretary *Armstrong*, our readers will recollect, that we accompanied it with a remark that we presumed the President's defence would appear in the shape of an editorial article in the *National Intelligencer*. It seems, however, that a different mode as well as channel of communication has been resorted to, for the vindication of the President. The form of "a letter from a gentleman in Washington City, to his friend in Boston," has been deemed the most proper, and the *Boston Patriot*, instead of the *National Intelligencer*, has been chosen as the medium of communication to the public.

Whether this course has been adopted with a view to conceal the concert or connivance of the President in regard to the vindication, or from any other view, we shall not pretend to decide. That the letter has received the sanction of the President, there can be no doubt. It bears intrinsic evidence of the fact. It is drawn up with considerable art, a great portion of it being occupied, in the first place, with a general and plausible defence of the Administration against the attacks of opposition on the ground of the war, and the destruction of the capital; ingeniously blending the letter of the ex-secretary with the general opposition, and thereby weakening if not destroying the influence of his attack upon the minds of the republicans throughout the Union. This at least was the effect, evidently intended to be produced by the writer. We think, however, that fair play requires, that the subject should be stripped of extraneous matter, and the reader be left to decide upon the naked dispute between the President and Gen. *Armstrong*. We therefore omit the introductory matter, which consists principally of *pros and cons*, a thousand times reiterated in all our party prints, and come directly to that part where the writer commences his attack upon the Ex-Secretary."

We will not suffer to pass without an advertisement the imputation upon the President that this production had either his sanction or authority. We see nothing of "the intrinsic evidence of the fact" discovered by the Editor of the *Register*. We even see much evidence of that kind directly against his conclusion.

1st. The *art* ascribed to it, of avoiding the abstract question, or of blending with it topics long in controversy and of a general nature, is no art at all, and is much more likely to have been the work of some half-witted conceited clerk, than of a master in disputation. Such an attempt would have been utterly unworthy of the President and equally discreditable to his head and his heart.

2d. It is not credible nor consistent with the well established character of the President, that he should either be so disingenuous as to have written a vindication of himself, or have sanctioned the writing of one by another, when in that very vindication it is admitted that every attempt of this kind was forbidden by executive decorum.

3d. It is not more credible that Mr. Madison could profess, as does the author of this letter, either positively or by induction—that the President *can do no wrong*—that the lips of his ministers are hermetically sealed—that they must do and suffer as he directs, without having the right either to admonish the public or to vindicate themselves. Such was not the opinion of Mr. Madison, when Mr. Monroe published his view of the conduct of the executive in his own vindication after being recalled from France.

Such, we hope, will never be the doctrine of any man or of any party in the United States. It may do well enough for the meridian of Britain, but will never flourish in our republican clime. But what "secret," we ask, was betrayed by the publication of the late Secretary of War? Was his conversation with the President a secret, in any sense of the word? Did not the President himself mention it? Was it not a subject of public notoriety in Washington? Was it not so from its own nature? And was all the world to be indulged in speaking of this conversation, excepting one only of the parties to it? And yet to the President would the editor of the *Register* ascribe a censure on the Secretary for having opened his lips on a secret known to all the gossips of Washington!—Away with such nonsense.

4th. The letter writer says "it is undeniable that he (the late Secretary) was not sacrificed either to popular fury or to private resentment," because when he left Washington his resignation had not been "accepted"—the President did not wish to accept it—and the Secretary carried with him, as this figurative writer says, "the seals of his department." In other words, the President did not dismiss him from office, but conceived it necessary that he should leave its duties to be temporarily exercised by another. And to what was this necessity owing? To an "enraged" militia refusing to obey the orders of a head of department—to the "loosened passions" and "unauthorized excretions" of the inhabitants of Georgetown and the city—to the alternative these presented between supporting the "minister" or yielding to the mob—and yet it is "undeniable," says this letter writer, "that the Secretary was not sacrificed either to popular fury or private resentment!" Surely such mean prevarication cannot be ascribed to the President.

5th. It is admitted that the Secretary did every thing for the defence of the district of Columbia, that could officially be done by him. "A new military district was created, &c. a General specially appointed to command it, with authority to call out the militia, require supplies, &c. &c." But this, says the letter writer, was a mere bureau operation—"it could be done with a dash or two of the pen." And what more would this man, in his wisdom, have required from a Secretary of War? Why, he should have known, and always been able and willing to have satisfied the "inquiries of prudence," on the following points. Whether the enemy would come to Washington? When they would come there? and with what force they would come? That the Secretary always answered these questions discreetly, we will not assert; but that any man could have answered them satisfactorily, we do not believe; nor do we believe that it was more his duty to have answered them than it was that of the Secretary of the Navy, or of any other member of the administration. But it seems, that the Secretary met these inquiries "with ridicule"—that he was uniformly incredulous of the enemy's approach to Washington, and that to the last hour, he discouraged apprehensions in the inhabitants and officers of government." There is, in this charge, a mixture of truth and falsehood, which renders it necessary to sift it. It is true, as we are informed, that the Secretary thought these inquiries of prudence were often imprudently made, and very improper to be answered. It is true, that until Cocarane arrived and ascended the Patuxent, he was uniformly incredulous of the approaches of the enemy to Washington. It is true, that even then, he did not believe that the capital held out any great military object to a large armament; and that the force we had was sufficient to repel a small one. He could not foresee—and if that was a crime, he was guilty of it, that any British general would have risked a movement, such as that made by Gen. Ross, for the pleasure or profit of routing the administration, and burning the public buildings; or, if he had, that 6 or 7000 men, collected for its defence, would have left his march from the Patuxent to Bladensburg unobstructed and unannoyed, and would have retreated from the latter place in the precipitate and shameful manner in which they did. It is also true, that he discouraged apprehensions in both the inhabitants and officers of government, when he found them to be extreme, and calculated to defeat our objects, and promote those of the enemy; but it is not true, as is here insinuated, that, at any time, or on any occasion, he permitted these views of the subject to lessen the means, or to procrastinate the measures best calculated for the defence of the city. The commanding general will do him justice on this head.

6th. To the sins of incredulity and ridicule the letter writer adds that of inactivity:—"General Armstrong was not as active as he might have been, because he did not visit the country traversed by the enemy, to advise the necessary defences." We have here another proof that the President could not have given to this letter his sanction—because he knew that this sort of activity formed a part of the special duties of the commanding general; that surveyors, explorers, and engineers had been assigned for their execution—and, lastly, that the Secretary had visited the country traversed by the enemy. Had this officer more directly interfered, what a hue and cry would have been raised against him as the invader of the province of another; as a confounder of departments entirely distinct; and as an

usurper of authorities strictly military.—He probably had not forgotten the peal rung against him by the *Federal Republican* and other prints of that cast, for going to the north the last year. "How audacious," it was then said; "how unconstitutional, in a merely civil officer, to meddle personally with the command of an army!" Now, it is an offence not to have reconnoitred the roads and superintended fortifications! Thus inconsistent is faction, when it has nothing solid to lay hold of; and there is no doubt that had the Secretary taken any measure of direct control for the defence of Washington, the old ground would have been resumed, and we should have heard of the great things which gen. WINNER in this case, like gen. WILKINSON in the other, would have done, but for the interference of the Secretary. After all, the objections go farther in this direction than is prudent, and invade truth, perhaps, without knowing it. They may become acquainted with facts of which they are now ignorant. They may know, in particular, that the services of the Secretary in the field were thought necessary; that he consented to take the direction there, and that, after the preliminary step of reconnoitering the enemy, and when about to make an entire change of the order of battle, he was met by the President, who told him that the military functionaries must be left to the discharge of their own duty, on their own responsibility, and that the civil departments of the government would retire together. This fact does away the charge of an indifference to the fate of Washington, and of personal inactivity in its defence. The inhibition on the part of the President was the Secretary's good fortune, as under any management, so late as the 24th of August, it is doubtful whether the issue of the battle would have varied much from what it was.

7th. A word or two on another passage of this letter, and we have done. In the light in which we shall place, and in which alone we can see it, it offers most conclusive evidence against the assertion of the editor of the *Register*, that the letter had the President's sanction. "Mr. Madison himself, upon the enemy's being reinforced (not, therefore, before the 19th or 20th of August) had entertained and often expressed a belief in the intentions of the British in relation to the metropolis, but some consideration was due to the responsible character of the Secretary of War, and the unshaken and sarcastic manner in which general Armstrong continued to resist public fears, occasioned the President to rely too much on the judgment of that minister."

Can it be possible, that the President, entertaining, & often expressing a belief, that the enemy would come to Washington, and seeing any want of preparation for that contingency, and having it in his power to supply that want, should have yielded both his opinion & his purpose—to what? Why, reader, to the "unshaken and sarcastic manner" of his minister! Can a higher affront be put upon the President than is here fixed upon! How is he belittled by such an apology—made to yield up both conviction and duty to the mere manner of a Secretary! The President can never have sanctioned such a portrait of himself—nor do we believe that it is drawn with the pencil of truth. If, on the other hand, the measures adopted were all known to the President, and approved by him—if he made no suggestions of any additional means of defence—If every thing that could be done, was done, then is this passage not merely a gross reflection upon the President, instead of an apology, but a vile libel upon the Secretary; then is the contempt that attaches to folly, superseded by the detestation that awaits on slanderous insinuations.

On the whole, our conclusion is, that the first string of falsehoods, fabricated by faction to drive the late Secretary of War from office, having altogether failed with the community at large, a new face is now to be given to the old stratagem; and instead of his usurping the command, ordering the retreat, forbidding the defence of the capital, burning the navy yard, and blowing up the fort, as was first said, the public is now to be told that he was inactive; that he did not reconnoitre the roads and order the proper defences; that he was incredulous with regard to the enemies object, and that he fairly laughed the President and other officers of government, and the inhabitants of the city, out of their senses! How contemptible is such nonsense—yet contemptible as it is, the editor of the *Albany Register*, in his hatred of Mr. MADISON, and his desire to distract and divide the republican party, would ascribe it to the President.

FROM THE AURORA.

SIR—The fall of Washington has happily produced an enquiry into the causes of that event. Various causes are assigned, and amongst the rest the shameful flight of the militia, without firing a shot. When we condemn that flight, we should bear in mind, that the militia themselves are not half so much to blame as those whose neglect made resistance almost impracticable. The militia, as men, are precisely of the same description of persons as those who conquered at Chippewa, Bridgewater and Erie, without their qualifications as soldiers; and if the militia are not qualified, it is because no pains have been taken to make them so. From our scrutiny into the conduct of the Maryland militia, we are naturally led to enquire into the condition of those of Pennsylvania, and I am fearful, that we have as much cause to complain of them as our neighbors have to censure theirs.

To those, who for merely factious purposes, abuse our militia and our militia laws, I have but one remark to make, and that is, that Pennsylvania never has had an efficient militia law, no matter what party of persons ruled, Mifflin, McKean, or Snyder. Those who find fault should shew, that their friends made an effort to procure a good law, or should at once tell us what would be a good law; if, when in power themselves, they neglect that important duty, if they cannot now propose an efficient system, at least they should have charity enough to believe that all those who differ with them on political points of policy have not wantonly neglected their duty.

At the session of the legislature of this state, 1812—3, an effort was made to abolish the then existing laws, because few could understand them, and because all despised them, and to introduce a new law in their place: that effort, although most anxiously and ardently made, failed, and the old laws continued in force until the last session of 1813—14 when the effort was renewed by the original proposer, a member of assembly from this city. The new bill did indeed become a law, but not until, as its original proposer said, the soul had been taken out, and the carcass alone was left.

As the best time to recommend reform is when misfortune is felt as the result of error or neglect, and in order to shew that at least one zealous effort was made to procure an efficient militia system for Pennsylvania, I now give you the prominent features of the bill introduced in the legislature in 1812—13, and again in 1813—14, as above stated. If it was not the best that could be produced, it was at least the only one offered; if any person was able to propose a better, why was it not done? If a better can now be proposed, let it be done.

1. Instead of dividing the state into sixteen military divisions, and each division into two brigades, it proposed to form but eight divisions and sixteen brigades.
2. It proposed that the organization of regiments, battalions, companies, squadrons and troops, should be precisely such as that of the army of the United States.
3. It proposed, that, instead of attempting to discipline the whole of the militia, 100,000 men, but one-fourth of that number should be disciplined, and those not in name but in fact.
4. It proposed that, that one-fourth, or 25,000 men, should comprehend persons between the ages of 18 and 25—officers and non-commissioned officers to be of any age.
5. It proposed that the remaining 75,000 should be a sedentary or local militia, not liable to any call unless in extreme cases.
6. It proposed that the select militia, 25,000 men, should, during the war, be considered in a constant state of requisition.
7. It proposed that no person should serve more than seven years as a select militia man, nor any person in the select militia beyond the age of 25.
8. It proposed that each select militia man should be exonerated from the payment of any military tax.
9. It proposed that volunteers, not in the service of the U. States, should, always form a part of the select militia.
10. It proposed that all the officers, and in particular cases, the non-commissioned officers of the select militia, should be encamped and disciplined, in divisions, for thirty successive days in every year.
11. It proposed that during that service all the officers at least should wear uniform.
12. It proposed that officers, &c. should receive pay from the state treasury for each of the said 30 days service.
13. It proposed that, after the discipline of the officers in camp, they should return to their proper bounds, call out the whole of the select militia, and drill them for ten successive days.
14. It proposed a precise organization of the several branches of the staff.
15. It proposed that the whole of the select militia should at once be armed and equipped at the expense of the state.
16. It proposed that depots should be erected within the bounds of every brigade, and that the arms, equipments, &c. of the select militia should be kept in complete order therein, at the expense of the state, liable to be called for at the time of encampment or for active service.
17. It proposed that a rigid discipline, for military and moral purposes, should be enforced in camp.
18. It proposed that the 75,000 sedentary or local militia should be regularly enrolled and mustered once a year, in order that there might be no delay in calling them out in time of danger.

The advantages proposed to be derived from a law of this description, were: 1st. Efficiency in case of service, and therefore economy of human blood. 2d. Efficiency in case of service, and therefore safety against an enemy. 3d. Efficiency in case of service, and therefore averting the danger of a standing army. 4th. Economy of money, by permitting 75,000 persons to remain at home 3 days in the year. 5th. Morality amongst the militia—by

keeping up a strict discipline, and abolishing the annual meetings of the whole militia for little else than to fight and get drunk.

6th. In the course of 7 years, every man in the state from 18 to 32 would be fit for service; and in the course of 14 years there would be in the state 75,000 men at least accustomed to arms.

Every one of the prominent features of the bill, as above detailed, was stricken out, and the law now in force is the bill proposed, so robbed of its original features as scarcely to be known to him who drafted it.

There were in the bill many details, of which no notice in this place need be taken.

All that is assumed is—1st, that if such a bill had been passed, Pennsylvania herself might have defied the whole British force on our shores: 2d, that, if it did pass, those who destroyed it without making another law, are answerable for all the distress arising out of insubordination, confusion, and ignorance.

Let it be remarked, that the entire quota which Pennsylvania is now bound to furnish to the union is but 14,000, and that, according to the census, this bill would have produced 26,000 fine men, in the vigour of youth, patient of fatigue, ardent in spirit, and, beyond doubt, as virtuous at least as older men.

No doubt this system had its faults; all that I say is, let him who can devise a better one, do so, and he shall, besides the gratitude of his country, receive the thanks of

A VOLUNTEER.

CONGRESS.

THE BUDGET.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF WAYS AND MEANS.

The committee of Ways and Means, to whom was referred so much of the message of the President of the United States as relates to the finances,

REPORT,

That taxes, loans, and treasury notes, appear to be the resources on which we must rely for carrying on the war. The product of the first cannot be commanded in time to meet the immediate demands on the treasury—a reliance on loans, in the present situation of this country, would be uncertain, and the terms on which they would be obtained not such as to induce a resort to them at the present moment—treasury notes combined with a system of taxation more extended than the one heretofore adopted, will it is believed, in the present state of bank credit, be found to be a much better resource. The want of some medium, which, resting on a firm and solid basis, may unite public confidence, and have a general, instead of a local circulation, is now universally acknowledged. The stoppage of specie payments by the principle banks of the middle states, has embarrassed greatly the operations of the treasury, and by confining the circulation of notes to the limits of the states within which they are issued, has deprived the government of all the facilities, in the remittance of money, which was afforded while public confidence gave to bank notes a general circulation. The notes of New-York & Philadelphia will not be received in Boston; the notes of Baltimore, or of the District of Columbia, will not answer for payments in Philadelphia. If, by any new modification, treasury notes could be made to answer the purpose of a circulating medium, between the different states, they would greatly facilitate the operations of government, and free from embarrassment the transactions of individuals. To secure their circulation, it would be necessary, 1st, To issue the notes in sums sufficiently small for the ordinary purposes of society. 2d, To allow the individuals who hold them to find them at pleasure at any of the loan offices, & to receive their amount in stock of the U. S. bearing an interest of 8 per cent. 3d, To make them payable to bearer, and transferable by delivery. 4th, To make them receivable in all payments for public lands and taxes. 5th, To pledge, for the payment of the interest on the amount issued, so much of the internal duties as shall be necessary. To prevent an accumulation of circulating medium, the United States to retain the power, on giving six months notice, of redeeming them with specie, or exchanging for their stock, bearing an interest of eight per cent. If these provisions are adopted, and taxes imposed, which shall manifest clearly the ability of the government to meet its engagements, our present difficulties will vanish, confidence be restored, and the capital, hoarded by avarice, or locked up from timidity, will be again restored to the accustomed channels of circulation. In presenting additional objects of taxation, care has been taken to select such as will bear equally on every portion of the community.—In Europe the price of agricultural products is not materially affected by a state of war; the produce of the earth is there consumed within the country, in peace and in war. The situation of the U. S. is totally different—with an extensive & fertile country & a small population, compared to the extent of our territory, we have annually a large surplus to export to foreign markets, over and above what is necessary for consumption. On the export of this surplus, which is cut up by war, depends, in a great degree, the ability of the farmer to meet taxes. While, however, war depresses the agricultural interest, it gives vigor to various manufactures; by destroying all foreign competition, the war has brought many of these manufactures to a state of perfection, which will secure their successful

prosecution even after peace shall be restored. In time of difficulty and danger, we must appeal to the patriotism of every class of our citizens. These establishments, under the fostering hand of the government, have grown to maturity, and will not hesitate to bear, with the agricultural interests, their portion of the taxes necessary to maintain unimpaired that character for punctuality and good faith, for which the American government has heretofore been distinguished. Several of these manufactures have been selected as proper subjects of taxation; and it is proposed to unite with the taxes, a pledge of the public faith for the continuance of the double duties, until the tax shall be repealed.

The committee deem it unnecessary, at present, to present any view of the expenditures for the next year, reserving a report on that subject, until the estimates from the treasury shall be forwarded. Confining, therefore, this report to the additional taxes, necessary for the support of the public credit, they submit the following resolutions.

1. Resolved, That it is expedient to continue the direct tax, and to increase the same fifty per cent.

2. Resolved, That it is expedient to increase the duty on spirits distilled, by an additional duty of twelve and a half cents on the gallon.

3. Resolved, That it is expedient to add one hundred per cent to the present duty on sales at auctions.

4. Resolved, That it is expedient to add fifty per cent to the present duty on the conveyance of papers and letters.

5. Resolved, That it is expedient to impose a duty on the following articles, viz: manufactured tobacco and snuff in the hands of the manufacturer; candles, of tallow and spermaceti; hats, cotton yarn, spun by the aid of machinery, worked by steam or water; leather; pig iron; castings; bar, rolled, and slit iron; and on nails made by the aid of machinery; on furniture, above a certain value, except beds, bedding, and articles of domestic manufacture, in the hands of the owner; beer, ale, and porter, in the hands of the manufacturer; boots and shoes above a certain price, in the hands of the manufacturer; on plated harness, in the hands of the owner; on vats for the manufacture of paper; on saddles and bridles, above a certain price, in the hands of the owner; on gold and silver watches, in the hands of the owner; on pleasure horses, kept exclusively for the saddle or carriage; on playing cards and on lotteries.

Estimate of the amount of the proposed increase, and of the new duties.

| | |
|---|-----------------|
| 50 per cent on the direct tax, | 1,500,000 |
| Additional duty on distilled spirits, | 3,000,000 |
| 100 per cent on the present auction duties, | 150,000 |
| 50 per cent on postage, | 250,000 |
| Manufactured tobacco and snuff, 100,000 lbs. averaged at 4 cents, | 400,000 |
| Candles of tallow 6,000,000 lbs. at 2 cents, | 120,000 |
| Spermaceti and white wax 400,000 lbs. at 10 cents, | 400,000 |
| Hats—on beaver 1 dollar, castors 75 cents, and romans 25 cents payable by manufacturers, | 600,000 |
| Cotton yarn, spun by aid of machinery, worked by steam or water, 400,000 spindles, at 25 cents, | 100,000 |
| Leather—saddles, harness, calfs, horse and hog, kid and seal skin, 13,000,000 lbs. averaged at 3 cts. | 540,000 |
| Goat and sheep skins tanned with sumack, or otherwise to resemble Spanish leather, at 50 cents the dozen, and all other skins tanned or dressed with alum, averaged at 3 cents per lb. | 60,000 |
| Iron, 300,000 tons of pig, at 1 doll. | 300,000 |
| 100,000 tons of castings, at 1 50 cts. | 150,000 |
| 100,000 tons of bar, rolled & slit, at 1 dollar, | 100,000 |
| On beer, ale, and porter, 6,000,000 gallons, at 1 cent, | 60,000 |
| Furniture tax, excluding beds, bedding, kitchen furniture, carpets and curtains of domestic manufacture, and family pictures, and excluding also from the operation of tax, every person whose furniture, exclusive of the above articles, does not amount to 200 dollars. The estimate is made on a supposition that the U. States contain 800,000 families. | |
| Families exempt, as possessing less than 200 dollars worth of furniture, 259,000. | |
| Processing between | |
| 200 and 400 do. | 300,000 at \$1 |
| 400 and 600 do. | 100,000 at 1 50 |
| 600 and 1000 do. | 75,000 at 3 |
| 1000 and 1500 do. | 25,000 at 6 |
| 1500 and 2000 do. | 15,000 at 10 |
| 2000 and 3000 do. | 10,000 at 17 |
| 3000 and 4000 do. | 10,000 at 28 |
| 4000 and 6000 do. | 10,000 at 45 |
| 6000 and 9000 do. | 5,000 at 75 |
| Above 9000 do. | 1,000 at 100 |
| Boots, white top and full dress military boots, 100,000 pair at 75 cts. | 75,000 |
| Other boots or booties of the value of \$8, 50,000 pair, at 50 cents, | 125,000 |
| Boots or booties, not less than 5 dollars in value, and not exceeding 8, 500,000 pair, at 25 cents, | 125,000 |
| Fine shoes, above the value of \$1 75, 1,000,000, at 10 cents, | 100,000 |
| Plated harness in the hands of the owner, 50,000 pair, at 2 dollars, | 100,000 |
| On the manufacture of paper; on vats exclusively employed in making white paper 50 dolls. in making part white and part brown, 30 dollars; on vats exclusively employed in making brown paper, 15 dollars, 2000 vats averaged, | 60,000 |
| On nails made by the aid of machinery, 20,000,000 lbs. at 1 cent, | 200,000 |
| On saddles under 10 dollars value, 50 cents; over 10 and under 15, 75 cents; and above the value of 15 dollars, 1 dollar, | 100,000 |
| On bridles of less value than \$2, 10 cents; \$2 and under 5, 20 cents; \$5 and under 10, 40 cents; above \$10, 1 dollar, | 100,000 |
| Pleasure horses kept exclusively for the saddle, \$1; horses kept exclusively for the carriage, \$1 50 | |

| | |
|--|------------|
| cents, | 150,000 |
| Gold watches, 250,000, at 2 dollars, | 500,000 |
| Silver watches, 250,000, at 1 dollar, | 250,000 |
| Playing cards, 400,000 packs, at 25 cents, | 100,000 |
| Lotteries, a per cent on the amount, | 50,000 |
| | 11,633,000 |

Add the revenue of 1815, as estimated by the Secretary of the Treasury,

Makes for 1815, a revenue of \$22,435,000

FOREIGN.

From the London Gazette of July 20.

By H. R. Highness, the Prince of Wales, Regent of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty,

A PROCLAMATION,

For recalling and prohibiting his Majesty's natural-born Subjects from service in the Sea or Land Forces of the United States of America.

GEORGE, P. R. Whereas, by the ancient law of this realm, founded upon the principles of general law, the natural-born subjects of His Majesty, cannot, either by swearing allegiance to any other Princes or States, or by any other of their own acts, or by the acts of any foreign Princes or States, either alone or concurring with their own, discharge themselves, or be discharged, from the natural allegiance which, from their birth, they owe to his Majesty, his heirs and successors, which natural allegiance being antecedent and paramount to any other claim of allegiance whatsoever, cannot, by these or any other such acts, be withdrawn or cancelled:

And whereas, it hath been represented to us, that divers of the natural-born subjects of His Majesty have accepted letters of naturalization, or certificates of citizenship, from the U. States of America, and have sworn allegiance to the said States, and professed to renounce the natural allegiance which they owe, and must continue to owe, to his Majesty, his heirs and successors, and have, in violation of such natural allegiance, engaged by sea and land, in hostile and traitorous acts against his Majesty: And whereas some of the natural-born subjects of His Majesty, may have been induced so to act, from an erroneous persuasion and belief, which they may have been led to entertain, that their duty of natural allegiance was capable of being dissolved or withdrawn from his Majesty, his heirs and successors; we have, therefore, thought fit, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, and by with the advice of his Majesty's Privy Council, to issue this Proclamation, hereby warning all the natural-born subjects of his Majesty, that the natural allegiance which they owe, and of right ought to bear and pay, to his Majesty, his heirs and successors, cannot, either by their own acts, or by the acts of any foreign Princes or States, either alone, or concurring with their own, be dissolved or withdrawn from his Majesty, his heirs or successors: And we have further thought fit, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, & by with the advice aforesaid, in consideration that some of the said natural born subjects of his Majesty, may, through delusion or error, have so acted as aforesaid, by this Proclamation, to publish and declare, that all such, the natural-born subjects of his Majesty who, having so acted, shall, within four months from the date hereof, withdraw themselves from the service of the said U. States, shall receive his Majesty's free and gracious pardon. And we do, moreover, in the name & on the behalf of his Majesty, and by with the advice aforesaid, hereby also publish and declare, that all natural-born subjects of his Majesty who shall hereafter voluntarily enter, or have entered, shall voluntarily continue to serve in the land forces, or on board any of the ships or vessels of war of the said U. States of America, or in the private ships or vessels of war belonging to the citizens of the said States at enmity with his Majesty, being thereby guilty, of high treason, shall be punished with the utmost severity of the law.

Given at the Court at Carlton-house, the twenty-third day of July, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, in the fifty-fourth year of his Majesty's reign.
God save the King.

British Account of the Events at Plattsburgh. (From the Montreal Herald, Sept. 17.)

Head Quarters, Montreal, 16th September, 1814.

GENERAL ORDER.

The commander of the forces has received more correct information respecting the naval action which took place in Plattsburgh Bay, on the 11th instant deems it expedient to revise the General Order of the 13th September, omitting such part of that statement as has not been confirmed.

Head Quarters, Odell-Town, 11th September, 1814.

GENERAL ORDER.

The commander of the forces has to thank the left division for the steady discipline, unwearied exertions and gallantry, which have conspicuously marked its short service in the territory of the enemy, so unfortunately arrested in its course by the disastrous fate of the Flotilla, that had advanced to cooperate in the ulterior object of the campaign.—The intrepid valour with which Capt Downie led his flotilla into action, encouraged the most sanguine hopes of complete success, which was early blasted by the fall of that gallant officer, combined with accidents to which naval warfare is peculiarly exposed. The high spirit & conduct displayed by his Majesty's troops in surmounting every obstacle to the occupation of Plattsburgh, and in afterwards forcing the passage of the Sarnack, leaves no doubt in the mind of the commander of the forces, that the most complete and brilliant success would have crowned their ulterior operations, had not the existing circumstances imperiously imposed upon him the necessity of restraining their ardour, as without naval cooperation the further prosecution of the service would have been highly inexpedient.

The commander of the forces avails himself of this opportunity to acknowledge the high sense he entertains of the cordial support he has experienced from Major Gen. De Rottenburg and the Major Generals commanding brigades.

The orderly march made by the left division in re-occupying the position it had advanced from on the 4th inst. notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, and the very wretched state of the roads, evinces in the strongest manner, the judicious arrangements of the Q. Master General, and Commissary General, as well as the unwearied attention of the commanding officers of corps to their duty.

The commander of the forces has to express his entire approbation of the arrangements and zealous exertions of Major Sinclair, and the officers of the Royal Artillery; nor is he disposed to overlook the alacrity and intelligence of the Junior officers of the Royal Engineers, who are thereby entitled to his acknowledgments. His excellency feels it a just tribute.

due to the Canadian Voltigeurs and Chasseurs, publicly to notice the report of Major Gen. Brisbane, that the conduct of those corps in their peculiar duties of light troops, has on every occasion been conspicuously judicious and gallant.

(Signed) EDWARD BAYNES.

PRIVATE ACCOUNT

(From the Montreal Herald, Sept. 17)
Particulars of the late disastrous Affair on Lake Champlain, &c.

The brave and lamented Capt. Downie, in the Confidence, led our small flotilla into battle in a gallant style, and as far as talents, the valor of British tars, and enthusiastic devotion to their country, could command victory, the most successful event was reasonably expected. That noble officer fell in his country's cause the second shot, but his place was ably filled by his Lieut. who continued the engagement with unabated vigor, and was in the act of laying along side the largest ship of the enemy, when the rudder of the Confidence was unshipped by a shot from the enemy. The Linnet, a small brig, which with the Confidence, was the only vessel of any size in our flotilla, went ashore; in this state, laying like a log on the water, the Confidence maintained the unequal contest with the whole flotilla of the enemy, in which were four vessels of large size.—History produces nothing superior to the valor and gallantry of the officers and crew of the Confidence; suffice it to say that she was literally fought to the water's edge, and if accounts are true, there remained but thirty of her men unhurt at the end of five hours' fighting. Such men will bring down the Americans, as their fathers heretofore have the Dutch, who, without disparagement, were at one time yet better sailors than our unnatural foe.

Would that a veil could be drawn over the scene on shore! It must afford a sad tale in the page of British history! The scientific brave generals, officers, and soldiers of the Duke of Wellington's army, and the others who have before fought in our cause in the Canadas, did every thing which depended on them to support the noble efforts of their brothers on the water. That distinguished officer, Gen. Robinson, who has been twice wounded this year on the other continent, with part of his brigade, had braved all danger in an assault. Some of the prospects of the Fort were torn away, and a few minutes more would have given up the fortifications; with an immense train of artillery into our hands, and every American must have fallen or been made prisoner. It was thought necessary to check the ardour of our troops, and we must now instantly redouble our energies to obtain the command of the Lake, or with humility await our future destiny.

Our whole loss in the action, says another private account, is estimated at about 170—that of the enemy nearly as great.

WELL DONE PEACOCK.

Liverpool, August 2.

The Venus from Bordeaux bound to the Clyde, was taken on Thursday last, about 11 at night, between Cork and W. terford, about ten leagues from the land, by the Peacock. American sloop of war, of 20 guns, 32 pounders, & 2 long 18 pounders, & 145 men; she had also taken the Adeona, from Liverpool to Quebec; and the cutter Fortitude, from Liverpool to London; the Venus and Fortitude she destroyed; the Adeona she plundered, and gave her up to the crews on Friday last; she has since arrived at Dublin; the American then went in chase of a fleet of 20 sail, from Bordeaux, six of which were in sight when the Adeona was let off. The Peacock had previously taken a ship from the Brazils, with hides and tallow; she sailed from Savannah on the 4th day of June, and was chased by two British frigates, but escaped by superior sailing.

Dublin, August 2.

The Peacock American sloop of war, mounting twenty 32 pounders, and two long nines, with a complement of 150 men, is now in the Irish Channel. The sails of the Peacock were much shattered, in consequence of a severe engagement which she had with the Irish sloop of war, name unknown, which she unfortunately sunk. On Friday morning she was off the Wexford coast. She has done much mischief—all the captured vessels have been sunk.

The Peacock was cruising on the 20th ult. about seven leagues S. S. W. of Waterford tower.

Waterford, August 3.

The assistant surgeon of the 7th fusiliers, and a gentleman of the commissary department, were landed at Dunmore on Saturday morning from the brig Adeona; they were captured on Thursday last in a vessel from Bordeaux, to Greenock, by an American sloop of war of 22 guns; the vessel they were in was burnt, and they were put on board the Adeona for Liverpool. The vessel is probably the same that it is noticed in the next paragraph: "On Saturday evening an American privateer boarded two vessels as they were entering Dublin harbor. One was laden with rum and brandy, and the other, we are told, had the care of a considerable quantity of specie. The enemy sunk the vessels and landed their crews at Dunlary."

London, August 18.

The Lieth Packet, Watson, from Tenerife to Dublin; the William and Ann, M'Fie, from Glasgow to Clare; and the Peggy and Ann Duncan, from Liverpool to Limerick, were taken and sunk previous to the 15th inst. by the Peacock American sloop of war.

ATTENTION!

THE preceptor of the Military Academy returns his thanks to the gentlemen of Lexington and its vicinity for their liberal patronage, and informs them that his Night School will commence as soon as he makes up a sufficient class—hours of tuition from 7 till 9 o'clock.

Those gentlemen that intend becoming members will please immediately to call and subscribe at Mr. Roberts's boarding house. Lexington, Oct. 21.

Speculators look here!

On Tuesday the 25th inst. there will be sold to the highest bidder, a

Corner Lot of Ground,

in the Town of Richmond, Ky. adjoining Major Grubbs's tavern, on Main Cross street, and Major Caldwell on Main street, and formerly owned by John Miller. There is on said lot one BRICK HOUSE, KITCHEN and MEAT HOUSE; this house is known by the Red Corner House—and lies fronting the Market house on Main Cross street, and Messrs Field, McClanahan and Co. on Main street. Two Frame and two Brick Shops, fronting Main street. The property will be divided to suit purchasers. One fourth part of the purchase money will be required in ninety days, and the balance in three equal annual payments. Bond and good security will be required.

Goodman Oldham.

Richmond, Oct. 13, 1814.

KENTUCKY GAZETTE

LEXINGTON, OCTOBER 31.

Brigadier General JAMES WINCHESTER has been ordered to Mobile.

BUFFALO, Oct. 18.

Since our last, about 800 Light Dragoons, Artillerists and Infantry have passed this for the northern army, in Canada.

Brig. Gen. Winder, and suite, Col. Fenwick, and many other officers have also passed on.

On Monday week, the army of Major Gen. Izard's, moved from Lewiston, and crossed the Niagara at Black Rock. The General when joined by the distinguished army of Major Gen. Brown, passed down the Niagara.

The following extract of a letter is all the direct intelligence we have from the army. We however, learnt from the bearer of the letter, that preparations were complete for crossing the Chippewa yesterday morning.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Buffalo Gazette, dated

Chippewa Plains, Oct. 16.

"You may have heard of the firing at Chippewa yesterday: the occasion was simply this: our artillery was advanced to a point of wood, within about 300 yards of their works, and opened upon them; they returned the fire from four different batteries, which were constrained to slow firing, for about an hour, and then silenced. They drew back the principal part of their troops—and, after losing a few men and horses, hid the rest."

A considerable body of Volunteers from the state of Kentucky and Ohio have arrived at Detroit, commanded by Gen. McArthur, of the regular army.

SCORPION AND TIGRESS LOST.

Accounts are received, (and believed at Buffalo,) that the two U. S. schooners in Lake Huron, Scorpion and Tigress, commanded by Sailing Master Champlin and Lt. Turner, have been taken by the enemy, by boarding them in a dark night, 40 miles from Mackinaw.

Gazette-Office, Albany, Oct. 17.

Extract of a letter from an officer at Sackett's Harbor to a gentleman in this city, dated October 12.

We are still fortifying this post with breast-works, that surround the whole Harbor, and a new battery that will mount sixteen 44's. We are in daily expectation of an attack from the enemy by land and water. The fleet is in port. I think the post can be defended against any force the enemy can bring against us. The force at this post is about 4,000 militia & 1,000 regulars, and a large force of militia coming on, some of which have already arrived. Gen. Collins arrived some time since and has assumed the command of the whole, being the senior officer."

Albany, October 11.

Montreal Papers indulge in a boldness of language, & a latitude of censure against Prevost not hitherto witnessed. He is charged with having "sacrificed the flotilla and disgraced the army," and with having "soiled the whole objects of the campaign, on Lake Champlain and elsewhere." The retreat from Burgos, says one of these prints, "was disastrous, but witnesses to both are induced to believe it not so much so as the one under immediate view (from Plattsburg) which cannot fall short of 75 or 100,000. sterling loss in stores, &c. in men no one dare make mention. His wounded sensibility reminds him he is a British subject, unwilling to tell too sad tales." We will endeavor soon to give some of the extracts entire.

Extract of a letter from an officer of the army, dated Fort Erie, October 12, 1814.

"Yesterday Gen. Izard's division crossed the strait at Black Rock, and to-day we are under orders to be prepared to march at a moment's warning. We may get "cracked crowns and pass them current too," but our overland movement have given the enemy time to render the position of Chippewa almost impregnable.

"You cannot conceive how great is my respect for the remains of the invincible corps composing the command of General Brown."

New-York, October 19.

FIVE HUNDRED BRITISH TROOPS CAPTURED.

By the passengers in the eastern stage last evening we are informed, that the Yankee privateer, of Bristol, R. L. had arrived at Newport, bringing in with her a large British Transport, having on board FIVE HUNDRED REGULAR TROOPS, which she had captured after an engagement, in which the Yankee, it is said, lost 20 men. She had only been out six days on her cruise.

[Nat. Adv.

BY THE STEAM-BOAT.

The Steam-Boat, which arrived yesterday morning, brings a report that the enemy's fleet, including the large ship, has got out of Kingston, and is cruising on the lake. Our fleet is in Sackett's Harbor.

A passenger in the Steamboat states, as a report, that Fort George has been taken by Gen. Izard's army, with its garrison, consisting of 300 men. The main body of the army had previously evacuated it.

The command of the New York military district is said to be transferred from Maj. General Lewis, to Governor Tompkins.

VALUABLE PRIZE.

The privateer Prince of Neufchatel has arrived in Boston with a cargo of immense value. She has made 18 prizes on her homeward cruise. She was attacked by 5 barges from the Endemion frigate; all of which were sunk or taken, and their crews, amounting to 120 men, nearly all killed or wounded. The action lasted about twenty minutes.

ANOTHER VALUABLE PRIZE.

Arrived on Tuesday evening, within Sandy Hook, a large British ship of 450 tons, from Jamaica for England, with a full cargo of rum, sugar, coffee, indigo, &c. prize to the privateer, Amelia of Baltimore. The prize was chased close in with the H. ok by two frigates. Several shot were fired at the enemy from the block house, when they gave up the chase and

stood on, and the prize was conveyed in by Com. Lewis's flotilla.

[Mer. Adv.

DESCENT ON THE BAHAMAS

Extract of a letter dated at Amelia Island, Oct. 7. "By an arrival here yesterday in 6 days from Nassau, we learn, that the privateer M. das, Capt. Thompson, had appeared off Harbor Island, landed her crew and burned or plundered twenty-seven houses. It was asserted at Nassau, that they had taken 750 doubloons from one person (a Mr. Barnard)—and that they assigned, as a reason for their proceedings, that it was in retaliation for the destruction of the American Capitol. The M. das sailed from Savannah a few weeks since."

Secretary of State.—It is rumored, we know not upon what authority, that the late president of the United States, Thomas Jefferson, equally animated by motives of patriotism and friendship, has consented to accept the office of Secretary of State, vacant in consequence of Mr. Monroe's acceptance of the department of War. A confirmation of this rumor would give very general satisfaction to the people of the United States.—Dem. Press.

FOREIGN SUMMARY.

It is said that Charles VI. has advanced pretensions to the Crown of Spain, alleging that that his abdication is a forced one, but that the instrument purporting to be his resignation was a forgery: his claims are said to be supported by the Pope and Louis XVIII. His equipage had reached Barcelona, where an insurrection broke out in his favor which required troops and artillery to suppress. The Spanish nobles are said to be flying to join Charles VI. at Rome.

A court martial has been ordered at Quebec, to inquire into the conduct of Gen. Proctor in Upper Canada.—Suff.

BRITISH BARBARITY.

"I passed thro' Chaptico shortly after the enemy left it, and I am sorry to say that their conduct would have disgraced Cannibals; the houses were torn to pieces, the well which afforded water for the inhabitants was filled up, and what is still worse, the Church and the ashes of the dead shared an equally bad or worse fate. Will you believe me, when I tell you, that the sunken graves were converted into barbecue holes! The remaining glass of the Church windows broken, the communion table used as a dinner table and then broken to pieces! Bad as the above may appear, it dwindles into insignificance, when compared with what follows: the vault was entered and the remains of the dead disturbed! Yes, my friend, the winding sheet was torn from the body of a lady of the first respectability, and the whole contents of the vault entirely deranged! The above facts were witnessed by hundreds as well as myself, and I am happy to say that but one sentiment pervaded our army."

I immediately shewed it to Gen. Philip Stewart, lately commanding the American troops at that place, who read and declared it strictly true; that Cockburn was at the head of it; that they also destroyed the organs; that Judge Key's lady, who had been last put into the vault was the person alluded to, that her winding sheet was torn in pieces, and her person wantonly exposed; and that his men were exasperated to desperation by this conduct. You will publish this. Yours &c.

ROBERT WRIGHT.

Oct. 19, 1814.
N. B. I hope every American printer will also publish it. R. W.
In addition to the above, we understand the following inscription was written on the communion table by the enemy:— "Two battalions of Royal Marines proceeded unmolested to this place in the presence of 1600 Maryland militia, commanded by the illustrious Gen. Stewart."

BRITISH DESERTERS.

A gentleman from the Eastward says many of the soldiers who came to Castine have deserted. He saw several on the road, who appeared to be Irishmen, and said the British would probably not be able to hold that place long on account of desertions.

A gentleman from Wiscasset informs that an entire sergeant's guard which had deserted from Castine, had arrived at that place and enlisted in our army.

Boston Patriot.

Frankfort, Oct. 25.

DEAR SIR—Since I had the pleasure of seeing you, it has occurred to me that it would be advisable for you to invite those men who go under your command, and have it in their power, to take with them their rifles. Many of them are well acquainted with the use of the rifle, and I have no doubt but that when they join Gen. Jackson, he will organize a separate body of riflemen to act as light corps. It will certainly be more agreeable to our active woodsmen to serve in that way, than in the lines with their muskets, &c.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ISAAC SHELBY.

Maj. Gen. John Thomas,

Comdg. the detachment of E. M.

Copy of a letter from Robert Brent, Paymaster of the United State's Army, to Gen. James Taylor, of Newport, District Paymaster, dated

CITY OF WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.

SIR—I have received your letter of the 20th inst. The unfortunate events that have occurred here, will prevent me for a few days being able to procure and transmit you funds for payment of Gov. Shelby's militia; it will be sent the moment the Treasury and other officers resume their business, from which they have been for some days interrupted.—I have never felt myself, in the face of a positive rule laid down for my government in the payment of militia, authorised until special instructions were given to authorise the payment of these troops under the organization that existed, without incurring immense responsibility. I am

however now directed by the President, to direct that they be paid agreeably to the organization that existed.

You can therefore proceed to prepare the pay rolls, and by the time they are prepared, the amount necessary for their payment will be transmitted to you; a considerable, or much the greater part, will, however, probably, be in Treasury notes, under an impression, from your letter, that they can be made to answer.

I am respectfully, sir, ROBERT BRENT, Paymaster U. S. Army.

TRUE REPUBLICANISM.

From the Aurora.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We think it proper thus publicly to state in reply to all enquires on the subject, that we do not intend to take any part in the contentions for place and profit that seem at present to occupy the exclusive attention of a certain portion of the democratic party—nor shall we insert what is called the city ticket, nor recommend it in any shape or form to the public, because, although containing on it the names of some very respectable, and worthy, and intelligent men, it is with those exceptions, unworthy the name of a democratic ticket. We perceive upon that ticket, as well as upon the ticket formed by the country delegates, the names of men who have forfeited all title to public confidence by a shameless avidity for personal aggrandizement at the expense of their constituents—in the pursuit of which not only the constitution they were sworn to support, but that sense of delicacy and propriety which ought to regulate the conduct of every man vested with public or any other trust—were wholly disregarded. We also perceive on that ticket the names of others, who, as well as the persons last alluded to, are wholly unfit for the situations, humble as they are, that they aspire to, but who think themselves competent, & on more than one occasion have undertaken, to dictate to, and direct the government of the U. States, as well in its appointments to office as its other concerns. These are among our reasons for not publishing that ticket—and if any person feel offended with our candor, or they may think their own importunities, we neither ask any man to vote for nor against the ticket—but we will freely declare for ourselves, that we will never support any knave or idiot for any office, no matter by what party name he may distinguish himself—or by what party or faction he may be nominated. If all good men were to do the same, the wheat would speedily be separated from the chaff.

We understand that Governor Shelby received a letter from Gen. McArthur, stating that he intended to proceed with the troops under his command on an expedition to Burlington Heights, and then form a junction with General Brown.

Palladium.

Copy of a letter from Major General Brown, to the Secretary of War, dated Head Quarters, Camp Fort Erie, October 1st, 1814.

SIR—Looking over my official account of the action on the 17th ult. I find that the names of the Regiments which composed Gen. Miller's command, have not been given. As I believe it even more important to distinguish corps than individuals, I am anxious to correct this mistake. Gen. Miller on that day commanded the remains of the 9th and 11th Infantry and a detachment of the 19th. Of three field officers who were attached to them, two were severely wounded; Lieut. Col. Aspinwall of the 9th, gallantly leading his men to the attack upon the enemy's entrenchments; and Major Trimble of the 19th, who was shot within their works, conducting with great skill and bravery. A detachment of the 17th Regiment was attached to the 21st.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant. JACOB BROWN.

Hon. Secretary of War.

Died at Richmond, Virginia, on Tuesday the 4th instant, Mr. SAMUEL PLEASANTS, Printer and Proprietor of the Virginia Argus, an old and respectable print of that city.—A better man—a firmer Patriot—never lived.—Rep.

TWO OR THREE JOURNEYMEN PRINTERS, would meet with constant employ and good wages, by applying at this office. Also

THREE OR FOUR SMART ACTIVE BOYS, as Apprentices to the Printing business.

David Todd,

HAS just received from Baltimore and Philadelphia, and is now opening at his store, the corner of Main street and Cheapside, a very large and general assortment of MERCHANDISE, which he will sell for cash by retail or the piece. Amongst which are the following choice goods:

Fine and Coarse Cloths, Casimeres, Casinets, Flannels and Vestings Cambric, India and Fancy Muslins, Cambric Shirtings, Black Cambrics, Bombazettes of different colors,

Black and Colored Levantine, Mantua and other Silks,

A large assortment of Ladies fancy and winter Shoes, booties, &c.

Silk Worsted and Cotton Hosiery, Straw Bonnets, Black do.

Children's Beaver Hats, Men's fashionable Hats,

An elegant assortment of Ribbons, A large assortment of Domestic Cottons & Woolens,

Hardware of every description, Carpenters', Turners', Saddlers', and Shoe Makers' Tools,

Stock and Knob Locks, Saws,

Cutlery of all kinds,

China tea and coffee Cups & Saucers, Plates, Dishes, &c.

Queen's and Glass Ware,

Groceries of an excellent quality, Coffee, Sugars, Teas, Wine, Brandy, &c.

44-tf Lexington, Oct. 29, 1814.

TO MECHANICS.

Cabinet Makers, Carpenters, Turners in wood and iron, Black and Whitesmiths, Brass Founders and Filers, are wanted to make the several parts of a Spinning Machine, to be seen at Mr. Whitney's, opposite Mr. Portlethwait's Inn, Lexington.

The highest price will be given for two inch Cherry and four inch Poplar of the best quality, seasoned.

October 29

Sales at Auction.

ON THURSDAY NEXT,

November 3d, will be sold at auction,

A Brick House & Lot,

Lying on Constitution street. The lot has 40 feet front on said street and extends back 106 feet to Pine Alley, which alley is 10 feet wide. It adjoins the lot of David Stout.

A VACANT LOT,

Thirty feet on Constitution street, and 100 feet back to Pine Alley—adjoining the above.

ANOTHER VACANT LOT,

Thirty feet on Constitution street, and 100 feet back to Pine Alley—adjoining the last mentioned lot.

The sale will take place on the premises at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. TERMS—approved negotiable notes at 3, 6, 12, & 18 months.

AT THE SAME TIME AND PLACE,

- 1 Cart and 2 Horses,
- 2 Cows,
- 1 Bureau,
- 1 Table, Bedsteads and Bedding,
- 1 Stand, Chairs, Rag Carpet, Axes, Shades,

AND SUNDRY ARTICLES OF

KITCHEN FURNITURE.

TERMS—All sums under ten dollars, cash in hand—above that sum six months credit.—Negotiable notes, satisfactorily endorsed.

BENJAMIN STOUT,

Assignee of Oliver Hart, DAN. BRADFORD, Auc.

Lexington, Oct. 25.

ON FRIDAY NEXT,

Nov. 4, will be sold at public auction,

A HOUSE & LOT.

Lying on Church Alley, and now occupied by Mr. N. Burrows as a store house; the lot contains 40 feet front on Church Alley, and runs back 66 feet; the house is two story and unfinished; its nearness to the public square, makes it particularly desirable as a deposit for goods, or might with a little expense be made a comfortable dwelling house.

TERMS—100 dollars of the purchase money to be paid in hand, the remainder in 6 and 18 months; negotiable notes, well endorsed. The sale will take place at 4 o'clock, P. M.

D. BRADFORD, Auc.

Lex Oct. 28.

PUBLIC SALE.

Agreeably to a decree of the Jessamine Circuit Court at their July term, 1814, will be sold to the highest bidder on the 22d day of November next, on the premises 97 ACRES OF FIRST RATE LAND, in Jessamine county, on Sinking creek. The land and plantation belonging to the heirs of Joseph Sallee, dec'd on a credit of 12 months, the purchaser giving bond with good and approved security, and a warranted deed made to the purchaser agreeably to said decree; which will be made fully known on the day of sale. The above tract of land is handsomely improved with a comfortable dwelling house, kitchen, smoke-house, dairy, spring house, barn and other out houses and is an advantageous as well as a convenient situation.

JACOB SODOWSDY }
RICHARD LAFON, } Comrs.
JAMES DUNN. }
Oct. 27, 1814. 44-2

BROKE AWAY

From the stable of the subscriber living in Lexington, two large BLACK HORSES—one of them has a small star and some saddle marks—the other entirely black. I will give a handsome reward to any person who will deliver them to me or give me information of them so that I get them.

C. W. CLOUD.

October 31. 44

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS WISH TO PURCHASE A QUANTITY OF

Tow Linen, Linsey, Fathers, &c. For which they will give the highest price at their stand.

WILLIAMSON & M'KINNEY. Lexington, Oct. 27. 44

Fifty Dollars Reward.

AN AWAY on the 25th inst. a "YELLOW" WOMAN named MATILDA; 22 years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, straight made, had on when she went away, a blue cotton dress, cross-barred, lined and bound shoes, cross barred handkerchief round her head, very curly hair for her colour, high nose, reads and writes a little, and has been seen since in the neighborhood of Lexington. The above reward will be given if taken out of the state, or TEN DOLLARS if taken in the state and secured so that I get her again, and all reasonable charges paid if brought home to me in Lexington.

October 31.

LEAVING YOUNG.

THE SUBSCRIBERS want immediately eight or ten BOYS, fourteen or fifteen years of age, as apprentices to the file cutting business. Two good BLACK SMITHS, will meet with liberal encouragement if application is made immediately. They also wish to hire a trusty HOUSE SERVANT, that can come well recommended as a Cook, washer & ironer.

REDD & WOMACK.

Lexington, Oct. 31, 1814. 44-1f

TO THE LOVERS OF

NATURAL CURIOSITY.

To be seen at the late residence of George Adams, Main-Street, Lexington.

MR. BURY—Respectfully informs the Ladies and gentlemen of Lexington and its vicinity, that he has brought into this country a collection of

LIVING ANIMALS,

which are as follows:—

The Grand Cassowary, of India, a bird of prodigious size, weighing 115 pounds, and will take an apple out of a persons hand 7 feet high and swallow it whole. Also, the

Simia Papia,

a very curious animal, the only one brought into this country.

THERE ARE ALSO, THE

Barbary & African Apes, &c. Good music on the Organ, Clarinet, Violin, &c. &c.

Admittance from 10 o'clock in the morning till 5 in the evening.—Price 25 Cents.

October 23. 43 2

ALMANACS,

POETRY.

From the Columbian.

THE BATTLE OF STONINGTON.

Three gallant ships from England came,
Freighted deep with fire and flame,
And other things we need not name,
To have a dash at Stonington.

Now safe arrived—their work begun—
They thought to make the Yankees run,
And have a mighty deal of fun,
In stealing sheep at Stonington.

A Yankee, then, pop'd up his head,
And parson Jones's sermon read,
In which the reverend doctor said,
That they must fight for Stonington.

The ships advancing several ways,
The Britons soon began to blaze,
And put the old women in amaze,
Who fear'd the loss of Stonington!

The Yankees to their fort repaired,
And made as though they little cared,
For all their shot—though very hard
They blazed away on Stonington.

The Ramilies began the attack,
And Nimrod made a mighty crack,
And none can tell what kept them back,
From setting fire to Stonington.

The old raze, with red hot ball,
Soon made a farmer's barrack fall,
And did a cow-house sadly maul,
That stood a mile from Stonington.

The bombs were thrown, the rockets flew,
But not a man of all their crew,
(Though every man was full in view)
Could kill a man of Stonington.

To have their turn, they thought but fair—
The Yankees brought two guns to bear,
And, sir, it would have made you stare,
To see the smoke at Stonington!

They bored the Nimrod through and through,
And killed and mangled half her crew,
When riddled, crippled, she withdrew,
And cursed the boys of Stonington.

The Ramilies gave up the fray,
And with her comrades, sneak'd away—
Such was the valor, on that day,
Of British tars at Stonington.

But some assert, on certain grounds,
Beside the damage and the wounds,
It cost their king ten thousand pounds,
To have a dash at Stonington.

UGLY CLUB.

Among others who are making a tender of their services, we find a society called the "Ugly Club" in motion on the occasion. How many years these ugly fellows have collected together, we know not; but it would seem from the following whimsical advertisement, which we have copied from the last N. York Gazette, that it is a regular ugly association of New-York.

"UGLY CLUB."

"The Members of the Ugly Club are, requested to attend a special meeting at Ugly Hall, 4 Wall-street, on Monday evening next, at half past 7 o'clock precisely, to take into consideration the propriety of offering to the Committee of Defence the service of their Ugly caresses, firm hearts, sturdy bodies, and unblistered hands—His Ugliness being absent, this meeting is called by order of 'His Homeliness'."

Mrs. Price, before her marriage, with the worthy alderman of that name, was a widow with a large fortune, and her name was *Rugg*; on being asked, a few days after her second marriage, how she liked it, "Oh very well indeed," said she, "I sold my old *Rugg* for a good *Price*."

NEW GOODS.

E. WARFIELD is just receiving from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and now opening at his store next door to Telford, Scott and Trotter's, a large and general assortment of MERCHANDISE, suitable for the fall season, which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms for cash, by the piece, or retail; among these goods may be found some choice articles, to wit:

Best Cotton Cards, No. 10,
Elegant fancy patterns of New-England cotton cloth,
Stripes and Plaids,
A variety of fashionable Silks for Bonnets, Boots and Shoes of every kind,
Mantuas, Levantine and Virginia Silks,
Fancy Muslins, elegant
Cambric Muslins,
Linen Cambric,
Assorted Silk Velvets,
Do. Do. Ribbands,
Elegant new patterns of Paper Hangings, Queens and Glass Ware,
China, Tea and Table Sets,
Ironmongery of every description,
Groceries,
Teas of the best quality,
Best Coffee,
Sugars of all kind,
Iron and Nails,
Cutting Knives,
Curners' Fleshers,
Vennering Saws, Cut Saws, Mill Saws,
Whip Saws, Hand Saws,
And a great variety of all fancy Goods.

FOR SALE.

A quantity of good Cotton Bagging ready for delivery.

WANTED.

A few tons of good clean HEMP, for which the highest price will be given in money. 12

WANTED to hire at the Lexington Manufacturing Company TWENTY WHITE WEAVERS—Also TWENTY NEGROES acquainted with weaving, and several NEGRO BOYS from 7 to 12 years old.

Also wanted several apprentices to the spinning and weaving business—To those of 17 years old, liberal wages will be given, and the opportunity of learning a good trade.—Apply to R. MEGOWAN, Agent for the Lex. Manufacturing Co. August 29. 35-tf

A Negro Man for Sale.

HE was brought up to house business in the City of Richmond, Virginia, his character is good—he is not sold for any fault—he will be sold low for Cash in hand.

LEWIS HAWKS.

Living 12 miles from Lexington, on the Sharps run road.
October 14, 1814—42

PATENT LOOM.

LATELY INVENTED BY WALTER JAMES.

THE Subscriber has the sole right to the use of this invention, and offers Patent Rights for counties, or single Looms for sale, on what he conceives advantageous terms, to manufacturers or purchasers for domestic use. The price for using a single loom is twenty-five dollars, and for the exclusive privilege of a county, will measurably depend on the population. The difference between James's and the loom in common use is this—by the aid of some simple machinery, the shuttle is thrown across the warp, the web is taken up on the beam, and the gears raised and lowered, without the aid of treddles, by the single act of drawing up the batten with one hand, and this additional machinery is neither costly, complex, or liable to go out of repair. Some of the advantages of this loom are—any one can weave on it, and its operations being guided by machinery, and consequently performed with more certainty than by the hand, the operator proceeds with much more expedition. It is stated that those who are accustomed to both this and the common fly shuttle loom, can weave more than double the quantity on this in the same time. The degree of correctness with which this loom is here represented, may be ascertained by an examination of one now in operation in the house adjoining Mr. C. Coyle's, Main street, Lexington, Ky.

As the subscriber has the sole right to the use of this invention for the state of Kentucky, (Nelson and Washington counties excepted) he wishes to caution individuals against purchasing from any one else than himself, or those claiming under him, as so doing may be attended with unpleasant consequences.

The undersigned may generally be found at the office of the Kentucky Insurance Company, or at his residence near Lexington, who has for sale, an invoice of first, second and third quality Philadelphia made SADDLES.

JOHN L. MARTIN.

Lexington, September 23. 39

JAMES'S LOOM.

This exquisite machine has been visited by numbers, and the more it is seen, the more it is admired. The proprietor for this state wishes to sell out his patent right in shares to a company—and we have little doubt, that if they will be content with a moderate price for the use of it (say 40) it will be found extremely to their own profit, as well as that of the public. With the aid of Carding and Spinning Machines, which are gradually getting into use, we shall manufacture our own stuffs so cheaply, as to supercede, in a considerable degree, the same qualities of European fabrics.

Mr. Richard Harris (and when we came him, we name a gentleman whose works in this city unquestionable place him among the first in the first class of our artists) speaks of this machine in the following terms:

"Not only is R. H. much pleased with the indulgence allowed him of examining a machine constructed upon such perfect mechanical principles, and which performs the act of weaving with so much dispatch, ease to its attendant, and correctness in web; but when he considers that it requires only one hand of the artist to produce the whole operation, without the motion of the foot, he finds no hesitation in saying, that it has greatly the preference over any loom he has ever seen."

"Convinced of its great public and private utility, R. H. is of opinion that it is highly deserving of patronage, and hopes that the knowledge and experience of its benefit will be speedily diffused through our country."

Dr. James Mease, of Philadelphia, says, in a letter to Mr. Jefferson, of the 27th ult. "I have the pleasure to send you a printed specification of the Patent of James, for his newly invented loom, which is now in operation in this city. I visited the manufactory established by the person who bought the right of this state, and of those to the South, and was much gratified. We may say with respect to the loom, what the French Society of Agriculture said of your Plough: 'America received the Loom from Europe, and returned it perfected.'"

Mr. Jefferson, of whose skill in the arts we cannot say too much, terms it "a loom of the most beautiful invention imaginable"—and says, "Nobody was more pleased than myself with its construction."—*Richmond Enquirer.*

VALUABLE PROPERTY

For sale, in Lexington.

The subscriber offers for sale several VALUABLE LOTS, as follows:

LOT No. 1—is a piece of ground on Main st. 22 feet with a 5 foot alley, 107 feet back with the privilege of building over said alley, & joining J. P. Schatzell, esq's. wall.—The back part of said lot from the alley is 107 feet, and 27 feet wide on Short street.

No. 2—is the lot adjoining the above lot—is 23 feet wide, and 107 feet back—on said lot is a frame building &c. occupied at present by Dr. Dudley.

No. 3—is a vacant lot on Short street, near the public square, is 50 feet in front, running back to the next street 231 feet. It is an excellent situation for a tavern. I will sell it altogether or divide it as may suit purchasers.

No. 4—is a piece of parcel of ground lying near the Steam mill—a corner lot, bounded by Mill street and Steam mill street—109½ feet on the latter and 80 feet on the former to an alley. I will sell it in whole or divide it as may suit purchasers.

No. 5—is situated on High street, nearly opposite to Mr. James Carnes, is 40 feet on said street, running back 150 feet to an alley.

No. 6—is a lot lying near the late residence of John R. Shaw, dec'd & was the property of Mrs. Natty Boulware, running back from Main street and 139½ feet back. On this lot is a *Hewed Log Dwelling House.*

Any person wishing to purchase any of the above property, will learn the terms by applying to the subscriber, living on Short street. BARTHOLOMEW BLUNT.

October 17. 43

NEW GOODS.

DAVID TODD has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and is now opening at his store, corner of Main street, and Cheapside,

AN ELEGANT AND FASHIONABLE ASSORTMENT OF MERCHANDIZE.

Suitable to the present and approaching seasons, consisting of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARD, QUEENS, CHINA, & GLASS WARE,

Which he will sell on the lowest terms for Cash. 42 Lexington, Oct. 17.

FOR SALE.

THE HOUSE & LOT on Mill street, opposite Mr. John Bradford.

The HOUSE on Jordan's Row, in which the Post Office is kept.

10 1/4 Acres of WOOD LAND, two miles from town, on the Henry's mill road—and a CARRIAGE that has been about a year in use. Apply to

JOHN HART.

Lexington, Sept. 29, 1814. 30

HAWKINS, CARSWELL & HAWKINS.

WE have established a NAIL MANUFACTORY, on an extensive scale, on Water street, where they have on hand a constant supply of CUT and WROUGHT NAILS, and BRADS—4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 20d. The workmen engaged in the factory are first rate, having been employed out of the factories at Pittsburgh, where the nail making business has arrived at so high a state of improvement. Their work will not be excelled by any work of the kind in the United States.

A Black-Smith's Shop is also conducted at the same place—where business in that line will be executed on the shortest notice and the best manner.

Those who think proper to favour us with their custom can be supplied by wholesale or retail at the factory, or at the store of J. H. & L. HAWKINS, on Main street.

32-tf August 8, 1814.

STEAM MILL COTTON FACTORY.

LEWIS SANDERS and Co. have commenced their Cotton Spinning Factory, by Steam, at *Sanders*, two and a half miles west of Lexington. The Steam Engine built and constructed by Daniel Large, engineer, Philadelphia, upon Watt and Boltons' plan, with some of his own improvements.

Their Cotton Yarn will be sold at the old prices at the factory, and at the store of John Scott, Jr. in town.

| | | | |
|-------|----------|--------|-----------|
| No. 8 | 83 cents | No. 15 | 125 cents |
| 9 | 87½ | 16 | 131½ |
| 10 | 94 | 17 | 137½ |
| 11 | 100 | 18 | 144 |
| 12 | 108 | 19 | 150 |
| 13 | 112½ | 20 | 156½ |
| 14 | 118½ | 21 | 162½ |

Families and Manufacturers will find great advantage from the use of the short hank in preference to the long, being more even and regular as to size and less liable to tangle from handling, particularly in dyeing.

Our hanks are made of seven skeins, eighty threads in a skein, one and a half yards round, making eight hundred and forty yards in each hank—as many hanks as weigh a pound is the number. No. 10 is ten hanks of 840 yards each, is eight thousand four hundred yards, equal to two dozen and four cuts of the gauge reele of 120 threads two & a half yards round.

Wanted at the factory, Tallow, Hogs Lard and most of the articles usually sold at market Lexington, May 16, 1814. 20-tf

Silver Plating & Brass Foundry.

I. & E. WOODRUFF.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public in general, that they still continue to carry on the above business in all their branches at their former stand, opposite Lewis Sanders, on Main-street, Lexington.—They return their sincere thanks for past patronage, and hope by their strict attention to business, to merit its continuance.

THEY HAVE AND INTEND KEEPING ON HAND,

An elegant assortment of

Plated Bridle Bits, Stirrup Irons, &c.

OF THE MOST FASHIONABLE PATTERNS, Which they will sell much lower than has ever been sold in the western country. Country merchants can be supplied at the Philadelphia prices.

ALL KINDS OF Carriage and Harness Mounting, Carriage and Gig Springs, Coach Lace, Fringe and Tassels.

ALSO, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF Brass Candlesticks, Andirons, Shovels & Tongs, Door Knockers, &c.

Which they will dispose of very low for Cash, ALL KINDS OF Brass Work for Machinery, Clock Work, &c.

CAST ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

Still Cocks, Rivets, Gun Mountings, &c.

ALWAYS ON HAND.

They have just received an extensive assortment of

Saddlery, &c.

All of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms for Cash.

The highest price in Cash will be given for old COPPER, BRASS & PEWTER.

Lexington, April 4, 1814. 14-tf

BRUSH MANUFACTORY.

LANE & BEALE, of Philadelphia,

BRUSH MAKERS,

RESPECTFULLY inform the public they have commenced a branch of their business in Wood street, between Third and Fourth streets, PITTSBURG. As they intend carrying on the business extensively they will be able to supply the orders of Merchants and others, of any amount, at the Philadelphia prices, without carriage. From their long experience in the business, and having the best workmen employed, they can furnish

Brushes of every Description.

Of a superior quality, and on such terms as will be advantageous to the purchasers. In addition to their stock of Brushes, they have on hand & intend keeping a constant supply of Morgan's Patent

Boot-Cutters, Trees, Jasts, &c.

A quantity of Russia Bristles for sale

At the highest price given for HOG'S BRISTLES & COLT'S TAILS.

Pittsburg, May 4, 1814. 25-6m

TO THE PUBLIC.

Prime Soap & Candle Factory.

THE subscriber having engaged in the above line, able and experienced journeymen from Philadelphia, and having now his establishment in full operation, and on an extensive and useful plan, offers for sale to CONTRACTORS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, and OTHERS, any quantity of excellent soap and candles (dip and mould) warranted equal in every respect to any manufactured in the Eastern states, and which, on inspection and fairly analysed, will be found to have all the requisite quality, and composed of the best materials. Purchasers may be supplied on the most advantageous terms, by calling on him, examining the present stock, and judging for themselves at his manufactory in Lexington.

THOMAS TIBBATS.

N. B. I will give the usual cash prices for Tallow, Hoglard, Kitchen Grease, Ashes, Potash and all such articles as necessary to the above establishment.

TH. T. 13-tf

Lexington, March 24th, 1814.

DR. ROGERS' ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS & BITTERS.

TO THE PUBLIC.

NOT being endowed with a peculiarity of genius and Medical skill sufficient to warrant an attempt of offering to the public universal remedies, and denouncing the idea withal as unsafe and impossible; the subscriber will therefore (as every candid Physician ought) confine himself to select remedies only, and with this view, he would present to the public his anti-bilious Pill and Bitter, which composition is from the Vegetable Kingdom, and is the result of twenty years practice and research in the field of medicine. The object of the proprietor of this Medicine is to correct the Bile as well as to evacuate the redundancy of it, and help the digestive powers and to make it safe, sure and easy to nature, aiding her as an hand-maid, which is absolutely all the Physician can do or ought to attempt. It is an indispensable duty of every individual to attempt the prevention of disease and to effect it in such away as not to exhaust the powers of life. The cause of disease is usually debility either direct or indirect, the effect of disease is debility, the operation of remedies usually prescribed debilitates; here then we add debility to debility and frustrate nature, of course our own design, & this management is too frequently to be lamented, as every observer of the operation of Medicine must acknowledge.—The reverse of this is intended by the use of the anti-bilious Pill and Bitter; and the best test of its efficacy is its demonstrative effect.

GEORGE ROGERS.

Sold only in Lexington by Wm. Essex & Son.

BOOTS & SHOES.

L. & G. YOUNG

RETURN their sincere thanks to their friends and the public in general for the liberal support received since they commenced at their established stand, on Main street, Lexington—where they continue to manufacture, and have now on hand

A large and elegant assortment of gentlemen's

BOOTS & SHOES,

made of the best Philadelphia leather in the newest fashion—ALSO,

LADIES SHOES,

of the neatest and latest fashion. All of which they offer at wholesale or retail.

Lexington, K. Nov. 8, 1813—45-tf

CREDITORS & DEBTORS,

TAKE NOTICE.

THAT SAMUEL LONG, of the town of Lexington, hath conveyed, assigned and transferred, to the undersigned, all his estate of every description in trust for the payment of his debts.—The most speedy mode will be adopted for the settlement of all his accounts. All persons therefore having unsettled accounts with him will please to bring them forward as early as possible for adjustment.

J. MCKINLEY.

Oct. 3d, 1814.

WANTED.

TWO or THREE boys as Apprentices to learn the Carpenter's Trade.

M. KENNEDY. 31

Lexington, August 1, 1814.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

Was stolen out of my stable on Monday night, the 10th inst. a DARK BAY HORSE, 5 years old last spring, upwards of 16 hands high, lofty and elegant, particularly well forehanded, no brand, his natural marks are a small star in his forehead, right hind foot white almost to the pastern joint, and perhaps a little white on one of his fore feet, also some white on the top of his head, occasioned by the bridle, and two small rubbed places on his right side, occasioned by the traces, and having been broke to the gears early and kept at it, is not very easy to saddle or mount, or remarkably good to ride, but when in gear shews lofty and elegant, and very tractable, and when spoke to by the name of Buck, if in lead or otherwise, is very visible—I refused forty pounds in cash a few days before taken, by a gentleman from Staunton, Virginia. The above reward will be given to any person who will deliver the horse to me, and the thief to justice—or Twenty Dollars for the delivery of the horse to me, two miles N. E. of Winchester, Ky. MATTHEW ANDERSON. October 14, 1814. 43-2

Strayed or Stolen

FROM the stable of Mrs. Shaw, in Lexington, about three or four weeks since, a BAY HORSE, about 5 feet high, five or six years old, light mane, rubbed about 2 inches by the collar—I believe there is a very small star in his forehead, but not certain—shod before with old shoes, trots, and will pace a little. Any person taking up said horse and delivering him to the subscriber, living in Jessamine, about 3 miles from Higbee's Mill, on the Sawnoe run road, or informing him where he may get him, shall be handsomely rewarded for his trouble.

ROBT. GATEWOOD.

Oct. 17, 1814. 42-2t*

STRAYED OR STOLEN,

FROM the subscriber in Georgetown, about the 12th inst. TWO HORSES of the following description—one a sorrel, about 15 hands high, four years old, a star in his forehead, shod before, rather slender made and lengthy, his tale over the common length, one or more white feet. The other a bay, about 15 hands high, six or seven years old, a little hipshot, shod before—both good saddle horses, broken to pace. Any person delivering said horses, or either of them, shall be liberally rewarded by BEN. TAYLOR. Sept. 30. 42

TAKEN up by Joseph Patterson, living in Fayette county, near Bethel meeting-house, one Black Horse, about 14 hands one inch high, 7 years old last spring, the left hind foot white, some white spots on his back—appraised to \$30.

JAS. WOOD, j. p. f. c. 43wp

August 23, 1814.

Fayette county, so writ:

This day taken up as a stray by Thomas Barnes, living in said county, near the mouth of Jack's creek, a BAY HORSE COLT, supposed two years old past, about thirteen hands high, a long main and tail, a trotter, no brand to be discovered—appraised to ten dollars.—Done before me, this 4th of August, 1814.

ROBERT FRIER, j. p. 43-3*

Lexington, March 24th, 1814.



THIS useful Machine for Spinning Cotton will be seen at work at Mr. Whitney's, Cabinet shop opposite Mr. Postlethwait's any day from 9 to 2, and from 3 till sundown. Patent rights for a single machine 15 dollars. The melle parts will be furnished for six or any larger number of spindles at five dollars per spindle.

Cotton Spinners are respectfully invited to call and see this simple and expeditious mode of spinning cotton.

Lexington, Oct. 17.

HERAN & MAXWELL

HATTERS.

CARRY on business nearly opposite the office of the Kentucky Gazette, on Main-street.—They flatter themselves they will be able to fill all orders in their line to the satisfaction of purchasers, and on good terms.

26 Lexington, June 25, 1814.

PORTRAIT PAINTING.

MR. HASKIN from Philadelphia, respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Lexington and its vicinity, that he has commenced the Oil Painting of Portraits, in the room over the store of Bobb and Vigus, Cheap-side, lately occupied by D. Bradford as an auction store. Mr. H. engages to perform his work to the satisfaction of his employers.—The Portraits of a number of Gentlemen taken since he has been in Lexington may be seen at his room, which is open at 11 o'clock of the day.

Coach and Harness Making.

ASHTON, BEACH & NEILL

CARRY on the above business on Main-Cross street, and flatter themselves from their experience in the first shops in New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, to be able to furnish their work in a style not inferior to any heretofore finished in the western country. Orders respectfully solicited.

Lexington, December 6, 1813. 49-tf

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

LEXINGTON, MONDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1814.

DEFERRED ARTICLES.

Victory has again crowned the efforts of the brave left division of the northern army. Erie has once more witnessed their gallant exploits, and its name is now thrice renowned in the history of the present war. The battle of lake Erie rendered PERRY immortal—the assault upon fort Erie illustrated the name of GAINES—the third battle of Erie has covered with glory the brave BROWN and RIPLEY. On this occasion we have to lament an unusual proportion of our officers slain. Among them we must notice Col. Wood of the engineers, who had hardly begun his career of arms, but had been permitted to continue it, would have raised his fame to a level with that of our most distinguished commanders.

On this occasion we shall not be deterred by any invidious suggestions respecting our motives from doing justice to the share of praise to which the late Secretary of War is entitled on account of the brilliant successes of the northern army. It ought not to be forgotten that it is to plans of his formation—generals of his choice—and arrangements of his making, that these successes are due. It deserves to be remarked as a singular predicament of our public affairs, that a man should be driven from office by the clamors of a military mob, with whose official conduct the chief magistrate of the nation expressed himself perfectly satisfied, who is defended from the charges made against him by the *National Intelligencer*, (a print supposed to speak the sentiments of administration) and whose accusers are anonymous, no where appear, or only articulate against him charges originating in their personal spleen or wounded vanity. That the services of such a man should be lost would be a circumstance to be regretted by every lover of his country.

We are glad to see it stated in the *Intelligencer* that the late Secretary was misinformed as to the fact that *Alexander C. Hanson* was one of a delegation that waited upon the President to demand the secretary's removal from office, because we, too, "yielding a reluctant belief" to that fact. We have as much respect for the virtues of the President's character as any man living. We respect him, not because he is in office; but because he deserves to be. But because we supported the late secretary when he, too, had power, it cannot be expected that we should refuse to do him justice, because he is out of place. It is for the sake of principles only that we have ever supported either; and it is for the sake of principles that we have made the above remarks.

Among these anonymous accusers of the late secretary of war we observe the writer of a letter purporting to be dated at Washington, which appeared in the *Boston Patriot*. It is a remarkable coincidence, that this print should have been made the vehicle of articles commending the ejection of the secretary of war from office, as a sacrifice necessary to appease the opposition. Against such unworthy deviations from principle, we solemnly protest, in the name of the whole republican party, and are glad to find, that, at least, one part of the counsel contained in this print, is not likely to be followed. The opposers of the war are not to be admitted into the cabinet, under the pretext of aiding, to carry it on.

The writer of this letter admits every material statement contained in the secretary's letter to the editor of the *Baltimore Patriot*, to be strictly conformable with truth—but says, that "he ought to have retained his office; to have returned when the public mind was calmed; and have re-established himself in the opinion of the nation." Whether he ought to have retained his office upon such terms, and to have returned to Washington, when the public mind was calmed, was a matter of which he was to judge for himself—but, as "to re-establishing himself in the opinion of the nation," it does not appear that he had lost their good opinion. The militia officers of the district of Columbia, "influenced by feelings of resentment," had, indeed, declared their determination to resign, rather than obey the President's orders, communicated through him—but we do not perceive how their opinion can be considered that of the nation.—*M. Adv.*

[We cannot prevail upon ourselves to put the following proclamation into circulation, without accompany it with a remark that the enemy had been defeated and taken up their retreat six days, and it was two days after the Vermont militia had been actually discharged by General Macomb before Governor Chittenden issued his proclamation.—*D. Press.*]

The following is Gov. Chittenden's Patriotic proclamation.

By the Governor of the state of Vermont
A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas it appears, that the war, in which our country is unfortunately engaged, has assumed an entirely different character, since its first commencement, and has become almost exclusively defensive, and is prosecuted by the enemy with a spirit, unexampled during pending negotiations for peace, which leaves no prospect of safety but in a manly and united determination to meet invasion at every point, and expel the invader.

And whereas, notwithstanding the signal and glorious naval victory lately achieved by our gallant com. McDonough and his brave officers and seamen, over a superior British naval force, on Lake Champlain; and a like discomfiture of the enemy's whole land force, concentrated at Plattsburg, by Gen. Macomb's small but valiant band of regular troops, aided and powerfully supported by our patriotic, virtuous and brave volunteers, who flew to meet the invader with an alertness and spirit unexampled in this or any other country, it is stated to me, that the British arms are still on the frontier of our sister state, collecting and concentrating a powerful force, indicating further operations of aggression.

And Whereas, the conflict has become a common and not a party concern, the time has now arrived when all degrading party distinctions and animosities, however we may have differed respecting the policy of declaring, or the mode of prosecuting the war, ought to be laid aside; that every heart may be stimulated, and every arm nerved, for the protection of our common country, our liberty, our altars and our firesides; in the defence of which we may, with a humble confidence look to heaven for assistance and protection.

Now therefore, I Martin Chittenden, Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the state of Vermont, do issue this my proclamation, earnestly exhorting all the good people of this State, by that love of country, which so signally distinguished our fathers, in their glorious and successful struggle for our independence, to unite both heart and hand, in defence of our common interest, and every thing dear to freemen.

I do enjoin it upon all officers of divisions, brigades, regiments and companies of the militia of this state, to exert themselves in the execution of their respective duties, in placing those under their command in a complete state of readiness, and without further order, to march at a moments warning, to meet any invasion which may be attempted, and to chastise and expel the invader.

And I would earnestly recommend it to those, who, by the lenity of our laws are exempt from ordinary military duty, where they have not already done it, to organize themselves into companies, and equip and stand in readiness to meet the approaching crisis, reminding them that it is their property, themselves and their families that are, in common with others, to be perfected.

And more especially, I would recommend it to the select-men and civil authorities of the respective towns, to be vigilant in the execution of the duties enjoined on them in providing ammunition, and in affording such assistance to the militia as their situations may require.

After witnessing the severe and degrading terms imposed on many of our fellow citizens on the seaboard, no man, who is mindful of what he owes to his country and to his own character, can advocate submission while resistance is practicable.

The fate of Alexandria forcibly appeals to the proud feelings of every American, to exert the augmented force and resources with what it has pleased a beneficent Providence to bless us, for the defence and security of that soil and those rights, rendered inestimable by

having been purchased by the blood of our fathers.

Given under my hand at Jerico, this 19th day of September, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred & fourteen, and of the Independence of the United States the thirty-ninth.

MARTIN CHITTENDEN.
By his Excellency's command,
SAMUEL SWIFT, Secretary.

CAPT. BLAKELEY'S CRUIZE, &c.

Copy of a letter from Capt. Johnson Blakeley to the Secretary of the Navy.

U. S. S. WASP,
L'Orient, 8th July, 1814.

SIR—On Tuesday the 28th ult. being then in lat. 48, 36, N. and long. 11, 15, W. we fell in with and engaged, and after an action of nineteen minutes, captured his Britannic Majesty's sloop of war the Reindeer, William Manners, Esq. commander. Annexed are the minutes of our proceeding on that day, prior to and during the continuance of the action.

Where all did their duty and each appeared anxious to excel, it is very difficult to discriminate. It is, however, only rendering them their merited due, when it is declared of Lts. Reiley and Bury, 1st and 3d of this vessel, & whose names will be found among those of the conquerors of the Guerrier and the Java; and of Mr. Tillinghast, 2d Lieut. who was greatly instrumental in the capture of the Boxer; that their conduct and courage on this occasion, fulfilled the highest expectation and gratified every wish. Sailing-master Carr is also entitled to great credit for the zeal and ability with which he discharged his various duties.

The cool and patient conduct of every officer and man while exposed to the fire of the shifting gun of the enemy and without an opportunity of returning it, could only be equalled by the animation and ardor exhibited when actually engaged, or by the promptitude and firmness with which every attempt of the enemy to board was met and successfully repelled.—Such conduct may be seen, but cannot well be described.

The Reindeer-mounted sixteen 24lb carronades, two long 6 or 9 pounders, and a shifting 12 pound carronade, with a complement of on board one hundred and eighteen men. Her crew were said to be the pride of Plymouth.

Our loss in men has been severe, owing in part to the proximity of the two vessels and the extreme smoothness of the sea, but chiefly in repelling boarders. That of the enemy, however, was infinitely more so as will be seen by the list of killed and wounded, on both sides.

Six round shot struck our hull, and many grape which did not penetrate far. The fore-mast received a 24 lb shot, which passed thro' its centre, and our rigging and sails were a good deal injured.

The Reindeer was literally cut to pieces in a line with her ports; her upper works, boats & spare spars were one complete wreck. A breeze springing up next afternoon her fore-mast went by the board.

Having received all the prisoners on board, which from the number of wounded occupied much time, together with their baggage, the Reindeer was on the evening of the 29th set on fire and in a few hours blew up.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully,
Your most obedient servant,
J. BLAKELEY.

Hon. Wm. Jones,
Secretary of the Navy.

Minutes of the action between the United States S Wasp, and H. B. M. S. Reindeer, on the 28th June, 1814, Lat. 48, 36, N. Long. 11, 15, W.

At 4 A. M. light breezes and cloudy; at 1.4 after 4 discovered, two sails, two points before the lee beam, kept away in chase, shortly after discovered one sail, on the weather beam; altered the course and hauled by in chase of the sail to windward. At 8 sail to windward bore E. N. E. wind very light; at 10 the stranger sail bearing E. by N. hoisted an English ensign and pendant, and displayed a signal at the main (blue and yellow diagonally,) Meridian light airs and clouds, at half past 12, P. M. the enemy shewed a blue and white flag, diagonally, at the fore, and fired a gun, 1 h. 15 m. called all hands to quarters and prepared for action, 1 h. 22 m. believing we could weather the enemy, tacked ship and stood for him, 1 h. 50 m.—the enemy tacked ship and stood from us, 1 h. 56 m.—hoisted our colors and fired a gun to windward, which was answered by the enemy with another to windward, 2 h. 20 m.—the enemy still standing from us—set the royals, 2 h. 25 m.—set the flying jib, 2 h. 29 m.—the enemy having tacked for us, took in the staysails, 2 h. 47 m. furling the royals, 2 h. 51 m. seeing that the enemy would be able to weather us, tacked ship, 3 h. 3 m.—the enemy hoisted his flying jib; brailled up our mizen, 3 h. 15 m.—the enemy on our weather quarter, distant about 60 yards, fired his shifting gun, a 12 pound carronade at us, loaded with round and grape shot, from his top gallant fore castle, 3 h. 17 m. fired the same gun a second time, 3 h. 19 m.—fired it a third time, 3 h. 21 m.—fired it a fourth time, 3 h. 24 m.—a fifth shot, all from the same gun. Finding they did not get sufficiently on the beam to enable us to bring our guns to bear, put the helm a-lee, and at 26 minutes after 3, commenced the action with the after carronade on the starboard side, and fired in succession 3 h. 4 m. hauled up the

mainsail 3.40 m. the enemy having his larboard bow in contact with our larboard quarter endeavored to board us, but was repulsed in every attempt—at 3 h. 44 m. orders were given to board in turn, which were promptly executed, when all resistance immediately ceased, and at 3 h. 45 m. the enemy hauled down his flag.

J. BLAKELEY.
RECAPITULATION.
Killed 5
Wounded 21

BRITISH LOSS.
Killed—William Manners, esq. commander; J. T. Barton, purser; and 23 petty officers and seamen.

Wounded—Thos. Chambers, 1st Lieutenant; Richard Jones, master; and forty petty officers and seamen.

RECAPITULATION.
Killed 25
Wounded 10
Dangerously 17
Severely 15
Slightly 15

Whole number wounded 42

[In the course of the cruise of the Wasp; she captured 8 vessels of the enemy, viz: Bark Neptune, 207 tons—13 men—burnt. Brig William, 91 tons, 6 men—burnt. Brig Pallas, 131 tons, 2 guns, 8 men—scuttled.

Galliet Henrietta, 171 tons, 11 men; given up to prisoners.

Ship Orange Boven, 325 tons, 17 men, 8 guns—scuttled.

Brig Reindeer, 380 tons, 118 men, 21 guns—burnt.

Brig Regulator, 112 tons, 8 men—burnt.

Schooner Jenny, 151 tons, 10 men, laden with sweet oil—burnt.]

FROM A LONDON PAPER.
Disturbances of Switzerland.—Yesterday arrived a mail from Holland. It gives an account of a dissatisfaction in some of the Cantons of Switzerland to the new Constitution. That the fallen Tyrant should have yet many friends and partisans in the *demi French Cantons*, is a circumstance that will surprise no one who considers of what a mixed breed the population consists, and who remembers that they were the abettors of Bonaparte's infamous invasion of that country in a period of peace. This disagreement, it is anticipated, if not speedily put an end to, will have the effect of preventing Switzerland from sending a Representative to the Congress.

It is very generally asserted in private letters from Paris, several of which we have seen, that the account of the disturbance at Nemours was of a more serious nature than has been suffered to transpire. It was proposed to raise Bonaparte's standard, and march at once to Paris, to invite the imperial Guards to join them. The whole party, officers & men agreed. The officers, however, quickly perceived their folly, and attempted to restrain the men, many of whom mutined against them, and proceeded even to the shedding of blood. Marshal Oudinot, who was at that moment at Paris, no sooner received information of it, than he went down and hanged or shot three of the ringleaders. The King was inclined to have pardoned them; but the Marshal advised their instant execution. Deploring as we do the occurrence of such an event as indicating a partiality for Bonaparte amongst the French soldiers, we nevertheless approve of the decision and applaud the fidelity of Oudinot.

State of Kentucky.
MERCER COUNTY, SCT.—September Term, 1814
Abraham Bowman, compt }
against the Heirs of John Thomas, decd. &c. &c. def. } In Chanc.

On the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the order for the reviving of this suit against the heirs of John Thomas, dec. made at the last term of this court, be amended by inserting the name of Jefferson Thomas instead of Jesse Thomas, one of the children of John Thomas, dec. and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the said Jefferson Thomas and Joseph Thomas are not inhabitants of this commonwealth.—On the motion of the complainant, therefore, by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendants, Jefferson Thomas and Joseph Thomas, do appear here on the first day of the next March Term of this Court, and shew cause if any they have, why the interlocutory decree, formerly pronounced herein against their dec'd ancestor, should not be carried into effect by a final decree to be pronounced thereon—and it is further ordered that a copy of this order be inserted eight weeks successively in some public newspaper in the commonwealth, authorized by law to make such publication.

A copy Attest,
43 THO. ALLEN, CLK.

COTTON YARN,

Of all kinds, of the best quality, and at reduced prices, for sale at the Factory of

JOHN JONES,
Water street, Lexington. 84.

BY REQUEST

ORATION,

Delivered by T. M. HICKET, at the public examination of the Students of Transylvania University, Oct. 4, 1814.

ON GOVERNMENT.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

To offer apologies or expostulations on an occasion like the present, would be both tedious to you, and useless and awkward to me; you are well aware that I arise to address you in conformity to a regulation of the Seminary to which I belong; and I am fully satisfied, considering the intelligence of the audience before me, that in performing my duty to the extent of my abilities, though I may not deserve applause, I shall, at least, secure myself from censure.

The science of government is a subject which has ever attracted, in a great degree, the attention of the learned of every age and country. Whether we regard the necessity of its existence, or the variety of its forms, we must certainly acknowledge that it deserves our most serious consideration. Where there is no arm to shield the weak from the oppression of the strong—where the ignorant and unsuspecting lie an open prey to the wicked snares and wiles of the crafty—where no law restrains the boundless ambition of the aspiring few, who taking advantage of the credulity of mankind, attempt to usurp absolute dominion over their fellow creatures, in which they are neither warranted by the laws of nature, nor of God—miserable must be the condition of any society—loathsome, even existence itself, in any state. Concerning the best plan to be adopted in the construction of a political system, legislators ever have, and still continue to differ; but in this they all agree, that the object of laws of every kind, ought to be the security of those whom they govern. Politics, like all other branches of knowledge, are no doubt, susceptible of progressive improvement, in proportion as man becomes more enlightened by experience, or better acquainted with their various operations upon the interests of various communities. One of the greatest poets of the English language, has thus expressed himself upon this point:

For forms of government let fools contest;
That which is best administered is best.

The truth of the latter assertion will be readily granted by all; but the premises which he assumes on that ground may, in my humble opinion, be objected to with the greatest propriety, notwithstanding the high authority from which it comes. To be convinced of this is only necessary to reflect how much more liable to mal-administration and abuse, is that form of government which is possessed by hereditary right, responsible to no earthly tribunal, in the exercise of its functions, than that which is only appointed for a specified time, with full accountability to the judgment of the people. I do not, however, my immediate design to go farther into the discussion of this question. I propose to speak more particularly of a polity chosen by our forefathers for the government of these states. In doing this, I am conscious that any observations which I can make, will be quite superficial and uninteresting to this learned assembly; but I trust, the same kind of indulgence they have heretofore extended to me, will not be withheld at this time.

In taking a cursory view of the rises and falls of empires and states, in meditating on the many millions who have ever been forced to bend their necks to the galling yoke of tyranny, what heart of stone does not glow with the holy ardour of gratitude towards those sages and law-givers who, from time to time, arose to cheer the dreary gloom of despotism, by the establishment of a government founded upon the rights of man? Among these we may enumerate the immortal heroes of seventy-six. When those heroes had toiled and struggled through the well fought war of the revolution, for the purpose of finally securing the object for which they had engaged in it, they carefully examined the many political theories which had been suggested by the wisdom, or confirmed by the experience of former times. Equality, conspicuous in the cabinet as in the field, they duly considered the relative advantages of each, and selected with judgment such parts as were peculiarly adapted to the situation and disposition of the American people. They were not guided in this glorious undertaking, as is too often the case, by motives of self-aggrandizement, either in power or wealth; but actuated by a noble desire to meliorate the situation of their fellow-men—to alleviate the misfortunes to which they had been so long subject—and to build their future prosperity on a solid foundation. Under the influence of such sentiments, assisted by the rich store of antiquity, they organised that constitution, which has long shed its blessings over this favored land.

The joyful American bursting asunder and casting from him the shackles of oppression, walks forth, in all the conscious dignity of a freeman; this is the charter of our liberty and independence. Not that liberty which delights in the commission of wanton acts of injustice; but the pure and rational fruition of all the privileges consistent with the peace and good order of society. Sovereignty, rescued from the rude hands of the usurper, is restored to its original and rightful owners—the people. 'Tis they who alone are concerned in it—'tis with them to confer it upon another; and whenever exercised against their will—'tis usurpation. Man, when he enters into a social compact, necessarily delivers up a portion of his natural freedom, that he may enjoy the remainder, undisturbed by the external assaults of those whom chance, or love of spoil, may make his foe; but in the course of time, it often happens, that this very surrender is made the instrument of depriving him of the small balance which he retains to himself. Hence, re-

sult monarchies, more or less despotic; and hence it is that governments become subversive of the very end for which they were instituted. To steer a middle course, between the two extremes of licentiousness and tyrannical sway, seemed to be the grand desideratum. In this they have realized the fondest expectations.

Of the many excellencies which may be observed in this admirable institution, there is none, I am sure, which will sooner meet the approbation of the truly noble mind than the total prohibition of all law by which power or distinction may be obtained by inheritance. It is this absurd principle which now seats a madman on the throne of England, and the immediate tendency of which ever is to take from real worth the honors and rewards bestowed upon the mere casualty of birth. It requires no very deep investigation into the designs of nature, to prove that "this world was not made for Caesar." She is a parent kind alike to all. The lord in his castle is born as helpless as the peasant in his cot. It is from his greater deeds, from the better arrangement of the talents laid to his charge, and not from her, that any one derives genuine superiority.

In these, and in many other respects, the American constitution may be said to be equalled by none. I do not however presume it is entirely without defect, or that it may not be susceptible of such salutary amendments as time may require. Imperfection is incident to all human things. In the most well-wrought picture that ever came from the hands of a painter, we may discover parts which might be improved by some delicate strokes of the pencil. In the most labored productions of the human mind, the piercing eye of the critic will discern some plausible blemishes. It is not therefore to be wondered if this system share the common fate. But it cannot be for a moment doubted, that for the preservation of the essential rights of mankind, for the promotion of the happiness and security of society, it surpasses every civil code existing on the face of the globe.

If we turn our eyes from this pleasing prospect to the situation of devoted Europe, what a mournful contrast presents itself to our view! A dreary retrospect, a saddening spectacle of human woe!—A clan of tyrants, and a land of slaves! There man is dragged from peace and home, like beasts to slaughter—and forced to shed his blood—to sacrifice his life, in fields of death and devastation; in order to defend and support that power by which he is enslaved—to feed the insatiable ambition of the cruel despots who rule over him; to rivet firmer the very chains by which he is bound. Here may we behold the utmost pomp and glitter of princely pride, surrounded and upheld by the extremity of human wretchedness. Here man is born to serve his brother man, to tremble at his nod—to obey his haughty call. In contemplating so deplorable a picture of human depravity—well may we excuse the enthusiastic patriot, who in the anguish of despair, exclaims, in the language of the immortal avenger of Roman Liberty: "O virtue, thou art but a name!" This unhappy, this unfortunate quarter of the earth has been for more than twenty years deluged in the blood of a most destructive and unparalleled war. Not till late has peace resumed her seat. The abolition of the French monarchy, by the removal of the Bourbon family at the commencement of the former revolution, but cleared the way for the perpetration of the most shocking deeds, for all the horrors of the most dreadful carnage that ever disgraced humanity. The guillotine was choked with the swarms of its victims—Even death was glutted by the oceans of blood. Faction after faction arose—party after party succeeded to the exercise of supreme power; but all seemed enraged by the same demon of fury—all built their hopes on anarchy, domestic slaughter, and foreign conquest. This state of "confusion now confounded," was followed by the re-establishment of the throne of France. Then burst forth a thundering volcano which threatened to swallow up the nations of the earth in one universal tyranny. The greedy Corsican, not content with the empire which he had usurped, having trampled under feet the kingdoms of the south, flushed with the joy of victory, blinded by the adulation of flattery, conceived the dark design of undivided dominion, and hoped, in one grasp, to wield the sceptre of the civilized world. To accomplish this he marched at the head of his victorious legions to encounter the north. For a moment he seemed to succeed—Russia trembled for her fate. Even the fast anchored Isle tottered on its base. But Heaven frowned upon the vain attempt, and Napoleon fell! The tyrant dropt his crown and slunk back into sea from whence he came!

He left that name, at which the world grew pale, To point a moral, or adorn a tale.

Such, my audience, is the miserable instability, such the mournful fluctuations of the despotic politics of Europe. To prevent the introduction of these evils into our country, our fathers bled, our fathers conquered. To secure their eternal exclusion from our soil, they established the American republic, having justice for its basis, liberty and equality for its object. Whether we survey the wide extended regions of Asiatic population, or trace in their lengthened course the burning sands of Africa, the heart still sickens at the sight. Idolatry, ignorance, superstition and barbarity, with all the sad concomitants of indolence and ease, conspire to banish freedom, virtue and happiness from those shores. America alone presents those prospects which delight the enraptured, the philanthropic mind. This is the land of liberty—the last republic left to cheer a desponding world—the refuge of the oppressed of all nations. Here the broken-hearted Swiss may rest from his toils, and find a new Switzerland in the wilds of Columbia—Here the afflicted Hibernian may sit him down at his own fire-side, and enjoy the sweets of domestic life, undisturbed by British press-gangs, unawed by British persecution.

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What praise, what gratitude is not due to these patriotic warriors, whose valor, and whose labors achieved that liberty and independence which we justly hold so dear!—What tongue can do justice to their sacred memory!—Immortal spirits! tho' you have passed "that bourne from whence no traveller returns," the power of death falls far short of your nobler part. In the grateful recollections of a much indebted country, you shall never die. Posterity will hail you as the authors of their freedom and the benefactors of the human race. Your names will be revered by the good and wise, your deeds will glitter on the roll of fame, undiminished amidst the fleeting revolutions of earthly powers to the latest age:

Till time, like him of Gaza in his wrath,
Plucking the pillars which support the world
In nature's ample ruins lies entomb'd.

Having said thus much in relation to the origin and comparative worth of our dear-bought constitution, I beg leave to add a few remarks on some of the evils, in a measure peculiar to it, and against which it is in its essentially requisite to guard, in order to preserve it inviolate, and hand it down as we received it to the succeeding generation; but on this part of my subject, both on account of my limited time and talents, I shall not be able to expatiate at any considerable length.

It is a remarkable fact which must be evident to all, in the least acquainted with the historic page, that nearly every popular form of government which has appeared in the world, from the petty democracies of Greece to the great republic of the United States, have been the result of a virtuous, simple and moral state of society; and the farther any such people have receded from this condition, the nearer they have approached the brink of their destruction—the grand vortex of tyranny and usurpation. When in any free country we behold men who sacrifice every principle of honesty—who barter their dearest rights for the foul purpose of accumulating useless hordes of gold—when we see others prostituting their honor, forsaking the paths of virtue and justice in order to gratify their lawless lust of glory and power—when, in fine, corruption and immorality become familiar by their frequency to the public eye, then may we proclaim with certainty the ruin of such a state, however wise her institutions, however just and equal her laws. It was the inexorable chastity of Lucretia which caused the expulsion of the Tarquins, and laid the foundation of Roman liberty;—but in after times, when men had been corrupted by the baneful influence of luxury, protracted commerce and superfluous wealth—when military renown and the conquest of foreign regions were their sole delight, not even the divine virtues of Brutus could save his country from Caesar's ambition; for though the usurper fell, though he suffered "a Roman vengeance for his parricide," he triumphed in his fall. Vice and degeneracy had eradicated from their hearts the noble love of freedom, and prepared them for the reception of a tyrant's rule. The plains of Philippi were reddened with gore of the magnanimous pair, and in them perished the "last of the Romans." But why revert to antiquity? why stray for examples beyond the limits of our own territory, or look farther back than our own age? Who were the fathers of this republic? A virtuous land in arms, under the guidance of the good and great hero of Vernon's mount—As long as we imitate them—as long as we emulate their deeds, we will be triumphant over every effort of internal faction or external foes.

Foreign commerce, when subject to no restraint, has always been considered destructive to the principle of republicanism. It has, to be sure, rescued many nations from the darkness of ignorance and barbarity; but it is no less true that it has plunged as many others from the most refined state of civilization, to the lowest degradation of savage life. Few people, it seems, have had the wisdom to guess at what point to stop. As the medicinal art, when confined within the bounds of certain fixed rules, serves to heal and support the languishing frame of man, so commerce when made the instrument of supplying those necessities which nature has denied, may prove the most essential benefit to a body politic; but either, if carried to the extreme, are productive of the greatest mischief. The various blessings dispensed by Providence on various portions of the earth, have established a certain original dependence of the one upon the other, and a reciprocal intercourse between them; but unlimited commerce is the parent of luxury, which damps the enlivening fire of patriotism, and effeminates the offspring of a valiant ancestry. A reference to the natural situation of the United States, and their manifest advantages in soil, climate, and inexhaustible resources, justify the fond hope that in no distant day the American will be able to spurn the low servility of a reliance upon others, and resting on the broad basis of virtue, to wear the product of his own loom, and quaff the nectar of his own vineyard, convinced of the justness of the poet's judgment:

That trade's proud empire hastes to swift decay,
As ocean wastes the labour'd mole away:—
While self-dependent power can time defy,
As rocks resist the billows and the sky.

In speaking on a subject so nearly connected with it, might be reckoned a neglect by some, to say nothing of the present state of our national affairs; I therefore claim your attention for a moment longer.

That war exists it would be superfluous to inform the inhabitants of a city which was so brilliantly illuminated at its declaration, and which, to do it justice, has poured forth its most precious blood in its support. Yes, the enemy is at our doors! Our capital is levelled with the dust!—The Canadian dream has passed away!—Self-defence is now the watch-

word!—An honorable peace, though hoysed far, is little expected. Our foe, ever haughty, is now still more so, from her late success, disengaged from the wars of Europe, she may now strike upon us with redoubled force. They talk of re-colonization!—of unconditional submission!—But if the American people unite with a firm determination to defend their altars and their fire-sides from the unhallowed footsteps of the invader, their boasting menaces recoiling back with shame upon themselves, will but add new glory to this republic. Secure under the strong arm of freedom, unparalyzed by the fiend of disunion, we will stand forever, should the earth rise in arms against us:—

Till wrapt in fire the realms of æther glow,
And heaven's last thunder shakes the world below.

Port of Savannah, (Geo.) Sept. 26.
A YANKEE TRICK.

Arrived, at this port, on Thursday last, gun vessels 160 and 151, the former commanded by sailing master Paine, and the latter by sailing master Collins, with their prize the British privateer Fortune of War, of four guns and forty men, which was captured by them on the 10th inst. near Sapelo Bar. The following are the particulars of the capture of the above vessel:

On the 10th instant, both gun vessels anchored off the High Point of Sapelo, when sailing master Paine was informed that an armed boat had landed near Mr. Richardson's place. Two boats well manned were instantly despatched from Nos. 160 and 151 in pursuit of her, when they soon after returned with twelve prisoners, who belonged to the boat. On enquiry they were found to be a part of the crew of a British privateer, then lying in Sapelo Sound. Mr. Paine on receiving this information ordered the gun vessels under way, and stood for the privateer. No. 160 being ahead, hoisted the English colors over the American for a decoy, and proceeded to the privateer. The privateer observing the gun vessels coming down, got under weigh and stood for the bar; but on perceiving the American colors under the English, immediately hove to, (under the impression that the gun vessel had been captured by her boat's crew) and remained so until No. 160 fired into her from a 32 pounder, which killed one man, wounded 3, and injured her sails and rigging very much.

The privateer then struck without firing a gun. If the above mentioned decoy had not been resorted to, the privateer would have made her escape, as she sailed much faster than the gun boats.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, two of the commissioners appointed by the act of Congress passed on the thirty-first of March, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, entitled "an act providing for the indemnification of certain claimants of public lands in the Mississippi territory," hereby, according to the injunctions of the said act, give notice to all whom it may concern:

That the commissioners appointed by the said act will meet on the first Monday in January next, at the City of Washington, as by said act is directed, for the purpose then, or as soon thereafter as may be practicable, of adjudging and determining upon the sufficiency of all such releases, assignments and powers as may be executed and deposited in the office of the secretary of state, in conformity with directions of the said act; and also then and there, or as soon thereafter as may be practicable, for the purpose of adjudging & finally determining upon all controversies arising from released claims which may be found to conflict with, and be adverse to each other; and also of adjudging and determining upon all such claims under a certain act, or pretended act, of the state of Georgia, entitled "an act supplementary to an act entitled an act for appropriating a part of the unlocated territory of this state (Georgia) for the payment of the late state troops and other purposes therein mentioned, declaring the right of this state to the unappropriated territory thereof, for the protection and support of the frontiers of this state, and for other purposes," passed January the seventh, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, as may be found to have accrued to the United States by operation of law; and, generally, for the purpose of doing and performing all matters and things enjoined upon the said commissioners by the act of the thirty-first of March, one thousand eight hundred & fourteen, aforesaid.

JAMES MONROE,
Acting Secretary of State.
RICHARD RUSH,
Attorney General.

Washington, October 3, 1814. 44-3m

Jessamine County.

Taken up by Samuel Knox, living near the mouth of Hickman's creek, a grey mare, about 13 1-2 hands high, about 6 years old, branded on the near shoulder C; appraised to \$20.

A copy. Teste,
44* JOHN METCALF, J. P.

Clarke County, to wit:

Taken up by Robert Schoolar living on the waters of Four Mile, three miles from Winchester, a BAY HORSE, 14 1/2 hands high, 7 years old, hip shot, has a blaze face, the off hind foot white, appraised to \$27 50. Posted before me the 16th of August, 1814.

44* JOHN WARD, J. P.